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ABSTRACT

In 1990, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) included a Trial State Assessment which, for the first time in the NAEP's history, made voluntary state-by-state assessments. This 1992 mathematics report marks the first attempt of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to shift to standards-based reporting of National Assessment statistics. NAEP results are reported by achievement levels which are descriptions of how students should perform relative to a body of content reflected in the NAEP frameworks; in other words, how much students should know. The 1992 assessment covered six mathematics content areas: (1) numbers and operations; (2) measurement; (3) geometry; (4) data analysis, statistics, and probability; (5) algebra and functions; and (6) estimation. In Mississippi, 2,712 fourth-grade students in 109 public schools and 2,498 eighth-grade students in 99 public schools were assessed. This report describes the mathematics performance of Mississippi fourth- and eighth-grade students in public schools and compares their overall performance to students in the Southeast region of the United States and the nation. The distribution of the results are provided for subpopulations of students including race/ethnicity; type of community--advantaged/disadvantaged urban, extreme rural, and other; parents' education level; gender; and content area performance. To provide a context for understanding students' mathematics proficiency, students, their mathematics teachers, and principals completed questionnaires which focused on: what are students taught? (curriculum coverage, homework, and instructional emphasis); how is mathematics instruction delivered? (resources, collaborating in small groups, using mathematical objects, and materials); how are calculators and computers used? (access and use of calculators, availability of computers, and when to use a calculator); who is teaching mathematics? (educational background); and conditions beyond school that facilitate mathematics learning and teaching (amount of reading materials in the home, hours of television watched per day, student absenteeism, and students' perceptions of mathematics). The average proficiency of fourth-grade students in Mississippi on the NAEP mathematics scale was 200 compared to 217 nationwide; for Mississippi eighth-grade students the average proficiency was 246 compared to 266 nationwide. (ASK)

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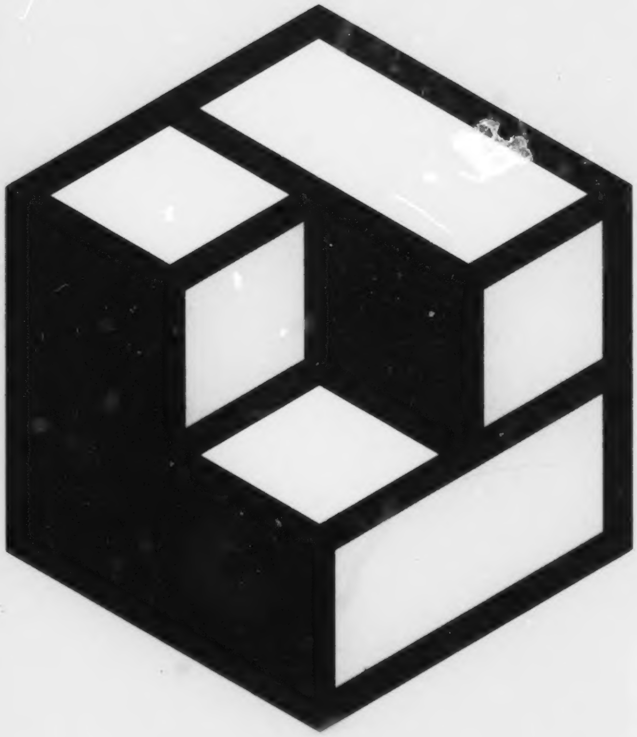
NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

NAEP 1992
Mathematics State Report for Mississippi

The Trial State Assessment Program



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THE NATION'S
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Prepared by Educational Testing Service under contract
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Office of Educational Research and Improvement
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What is The Nation's Report Card?

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), is the only nationally representative and continuing assessment of what America's students know and can do in various subject areas. Since 1969, assessments have been conducted periodically in reading, mathematics, science, writing, history/geography, and other fields. By making objective information on student performance available to policymakers at the national, state, and local levels, NAEP is an integral part of our nation's evaluation of the condition and progress of education. Only information related to academic achievement is collected under this program. NAEP guarantees the privacy of individual students and their families.

NAEP is a congressionally mandated project of the National Center for Education Statistics, the U.S. Department of Education. The Commissioner of Education Statistics is responsible, by law, for carrying out the NAEP project through competitive awards to qualified organizations. NAEP reports directly to the Commissioner, who is also responsible for providing continuing reviews, including validation studies and solicitation of public comment, on NAEP's conduct and usefulness.

In 1988, Congress created the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) to formulate policy guidelines for NAEP. The board is responsible for selecting the subject areas to be assessed, which may include adding to those specified by Congress; identifying appropriate achievement goals for each age and grade; developing assessment objectives; developing test specifications; designing the assessment methodology; developing guidelines and standards for data analysis and for reporting and disseminating results; developing standards and procedures for interstate, regional, and national comparisons; improving the form and use of the National Assessment; and ensuring that all items selected for use in the National Assessment are free from racial, cultural, gender, or regional bias.

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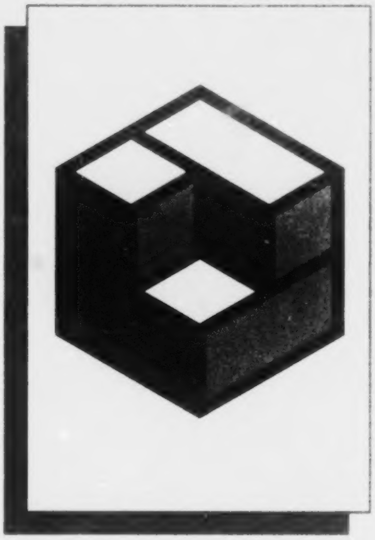

Report No. 23-ST01

April 1993

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 7

OVERVIEW 19

This Report 21

Guidelines for Analysis and Reporting 24

Profile of Mississippi 25

Fourth- and Eighth-Grade School and Student Characteristics 25

Schools and Students Assessed 25

PART ONE

How Proficient in Mathematics Are Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Students in Mississippi Public Schools? 29

Chapter 1. Students' Mathematics Performance 31

Levels of Mathematics Achievement 32

Content Area Performance 41

Chapter 2. Mathematics Performance by Subpopulations 43

Race Ethnicity 43

Type of Community 47

Parents' Education Level 51

Gender 56

Content Area Performance 58

6

PART TWO

Finding a Context for Understanding Students' Mathematics Proficiency 65

Chapter 3. What Are Students Taught in Mathematics? 67
- Curriculum Coverage 69
- Mathematics Homework 71
- Instructional Emphasis 73
- Summary 75

Chapter 4. How Is Mathematics Instruction Delivered? 77
- Resources 77
- Collaborating in Small Groups 79
- Using Mathematical Objects 79
- Materials for Mathematics Instruction 82
- Summary 85

Chapter 5. How Are Calculators and Computers Used? 87
- Access to and Use of Calculators 87
- The Availability of Computers 90
- When to Use a Calculator 93
- Summary 94

Chapter 6. Who Is Teaching Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Mathematics? 97
- Educational Background 99
- Summary 101

Chapter 7. The Conditions Beyond School that Facilitate Mathematics Learning and Teaching 103
- Amount of Reading Materials in the Home 103
- Hours of Television Watched Per Day 105
- Student Absenteeism 107
- Students' Perceptions of Mathematics 108
- Summary 110

PROCEDURAL APPENDIX 111

ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS APPENDIX 135

SCALE ANCHORING APPENDIX 139

DATA APPENDIX 145

List of Tables

Table 1. Profile of Public-School Students in Mississippi, the Southeast region, and the Nation 27
Table 2. Profile of the Population Assessed in Mississippi 28
Table 3A. Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency 31
Table 3B. Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools 32
Table 4. Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement 39
Table 5A. Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Content Area Performance 41
Table 5B. Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Content Area 42
Table 6A. Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity 44
Table 6B. Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Race/Ethnicity 45
Table 7. Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Race/Ethnicity 46
Table 8A. Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency by Type of Community 48
Table 8B. Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Type of Community 48
Table 9. Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Type of Community 50
Table 10A. Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency by Parents' Education 52
Table 10B. Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Parents' Education 53
Table 11. Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Parents' Education 54
Table 12A. Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency by Gender 56
Table 12B. Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Gender 57
Table 13. Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Gender 58
Table 14A. Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Numbers and Operations 59
Table 14B. Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Measurement 60
Table 14C. Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Geometry 61

Table 14D. Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability 62
Table 14E. Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Algebra and Functions 63
Table 14F. Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Estimation 64
Table 15. Mathematics Policies and Practices in Mississippi Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public Schools 68
Table 16. Eighth-Grade Students' Reports on the Mathematics Class They Are Taking 70
Table 17. Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Students Spent on Homework Each Day 72
Table 18. Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Specific Mathematics Content Areas 74
Table 19. Teachers' Reports on the Availability of Resources 78
Table 20. Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Small-Group Work 80
Table 21. Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Use of Mathematical Objects 81
Table 22. Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Textbook Use 83
Table 23. Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Worksheet Use 84
Table 24. Teachers' Reports on Policies about Calculator Use 88
Table 25. Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Calculator Use 89
Table 26. Teachers' Reports on the Availability and Primary Use of Computers in Mathematics Classrooms 91
Table 27. Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Computer Use in Mathematics Classrooms 92
Table 28. Students' Knowledge of Using Calculators 94
Table 29. Profile of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Teachers 98
Table 30. Teachers' Reports on Their Undergraduate and Graduate Fields of Study 100
Table 31. Teachers' Reports on Their In-Service Training 101
Table 32. Students' Reports on Types of Reading Materials in the Home 104
Table 33. Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent Watching Television Each Day 106
Table 34. Eighth-Grade Students' Reports on the Number of Days of School Missed 107
Table 35. Students' Positive Perceptions and Attitudes Toward Mathematics 109

Table A1. Student Score-Level Percentages for Constructed-Response Example Items 115
Table S1. Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency 142

List of Figures

Figure 1. Regions of the Country 23
Figure 2. Levels of Mathematics Achievement 34
Figure A1. Content Areas Assessed 113
Figure A2. Mathematical Abilities 114
Figure L1. Cutpoints for Achievement Levels 136
Figure S1. Levels of Mathematics Proficiency 140

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
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INTRODUCTION

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is a Congressionally mandated project of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) that has collected and reported information for nearly 25 years on what American students know and what they can do. It is the nation's only ongoing, comparable, and representative assessment of student achievement. Its tests are given to scientific samples of youths attending both public and private schools and enrolled in grades four, eight, or twelve. The test items are written around a framework prepared for each content area -- reading, writing, mathematics, science, and others -- that represents the consensus of groups of curriculum experts, educators, members of the general public, and user groups on what should be covered on such a test. Reporting includes means and distributions of scores, as well as more descriptive information about the meaning of different points on the NAEP scale.

A Recent History of NAEP Reporting

Over time there have been many changes in emphasis of NAEP testing and reporting both to take advantage of new technologies and to reflect changing trends in education. In 1984, a new technology called Item Response Theory (IRT) made it possible to create "scale scores" for NAEP similar to those the public was accustomed to seeing for the annual Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SAT). Educational Testing Service, in its role as Government grantee carrying out NAEP operations, devised a new way to describe performance against this scale, called "anchor levels." Starting in 1984, NAEP results were reported by "anchor levels." Anchor levels describe distributions of performance at selected points along the NAEP scale (i.e., standard deviation units). Anchor levels show how groups of students perform relative to each other, but not whether this performance is adequate.

In 1988, Congress authorized a new aspect of NAEP that allowed states and territories to participate voluntarily in a trial state assessment, using samples representative of their own students, to provide state-level data comparable to the nation and each of the other participating jurisdictions. Pursuant to that law, in 1990, the mathematics achievement of eighth graders was assessed in 40 jurisdictions (states, territories, and the District of Columbia). The results were reported in *The State of Mathematics Achievement: NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

In the same 1988 law, Congress established the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB), assigning it broad policy making authority over NAEP, including the authority to take "appropriate actions . . . to improve the form and use of the National Assessment" and to identify "appropriate achievement goals for each . . . grade and subject area to be tested in the National Assessment." To carry out its responsibilities, NAGB developed achievement levels, which are collective judgments about how students *should* perform, translated into ranges along the NAEP scale. The process was conducted for NAGB under contract by American College Testing (ACT), which has extensive experience in standard-setting in many fields. The standards setting process began with questions such as, "What *should* students know and be able to do if they are **proficient** in mathematics in the fourth, eighth, or twelfth grade?" The National Assessment Governing Board, after wide consultation including public hearings, developed statements to describe what students should know and be able to do at three levels of proficiency -- "Basic," "Proficient," and "Advanced" -- for each of the three NAEP grades. A panel of expert and broadly representative judges evaluated each NAEP item, judged the proportion of students at each level which should answer the items correctly, and made recommendations that resulted in points along the NAEP scale that corresponded with the minimum score for each of these levels.

In 1990, after Congress had mandated pilot testing at the State level to supplement what had only been conducted for the Nation and four large regions, the more rigorous content of the mathematics standards prepared by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics began to influence the NAEP frameworks.

Also in 1990, the President and the nations's 50 governors adopted six National Education Goals, including one that calls for American students to "leave grades 4, 8, and 12 having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter, including English, mathematics, science, history, and geography." The adoption of this goal highlighted a perceived deficiency in the Nation's ability to report on the performance of students relative to standards developed through a consensus process.

A Transition Phase in Reporting

This 1992 mathematics report marks NCES's first attempt to shift to standards-based reporting of National Assessment statistics. The transition is being made now to report NAEP results by "achievement levels." Achievement levels describe how students should perform relative to a body of content reflected in the NAEP frameworks (i.e., how *much* students should know). The impetus for this shift lies in the belief that NAEP data will take on more meaning for the public if they show what proportion of our youth are able to meet standards of performance necessary for a changing world. Chapter 1 of the report describes how the 1992 standards were prepared and provides examples of test exercises that illustrate the mathematics content reflected in the descriptions of the NAEP achievement levels.

Reporting NAEP results on the basis of achievement levels represents a significant change in practice for NCES. On occasion, this agency makes use of emerging analytical approaches that permit new, and sometimes controversial, analyses to be done. Just as other statistical agencies do when introducing new measures to supplement or replace old measures, NCES has in this report provided the data according to the earlier procedures in addition to the new procedures. For this reason, in addition to NAEP results reported according to achievement levels, results according to the scale anchoring procedure that has been used since the 1984 assessment can be found in an appendix to this report. Presenting the data both ways gives the public -- not just technical evaluators -- an opportunity to be informed, so that all data users will be able to assess for themselves how well the various forms of reporting and interpreting the data meet their needs.

Technical Review of NCES Reports

All reports published by NCES are evaluated through an adjudication procedure. This process represents a final quality control check designed to assure that all publications conform to statistical standards, are grounded in the data, and take into account relevant substantive research literature. The adjudication process also attempts to delete misleading interpretive statements, and provide text that is clear and understandable to the American public. During the adjudication of this report neither the process for setting achievement levels developed by ACT nor the scores representing each level was addressed. The process and the cutpoints were taken as a given. The issue of valid inferences was addressed however. A number of reviewers interpreted statements about what students *should* do at the various achievement levels according to the standards set by NAGB as statements about what students *can* do. Independent studies are being conducted concerning the appropriate inferences that can be drawn from the NAEP results reported by achievement levels. Early results from technical evaluations suggested that this apparently logical step in interpretation might not be justified after closer examination of the data about what students at these levels actually demonstrate in terms of mathematical competencies. Discussion about the achievement levels also raised questions about the need for validity evidence for the anchor levels, as well as for greater understanding of the underlying assumptions of the process by which they were developed.[1]

This issue led NCES to seek the advice of several technical committees and to convene a meeting of technical and policy experts. Members, staff, and contractors of the National Assessment Governing Board participated in this meeting. Altogether these activities provided a forum for discussion of various historical and proposed approaches to interpreting the NAEP scale. In order to better inform the public about these and other interpretation issues, a companion NCES report entitled *Interpreting NAEP Scales* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1993) explains several approaches to reporting information from NAEP.

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[1] R.A. Forsyth. "Do NAEP Scales Yield Valid Criterion-referenced Interpretations?" *Education Measurement: Issues and Practice, 10* (1991): pp. 3-9, 16.

Actual Student Performance

Then the next question is: Through their performance on the NAEP items, what actual knowledge and abilities did students demonstrate? Chapters 1 - 7 of this report include information on overall means and on distributions of scores, all taken directly from the test item data. The Appendix addresses this question in the manner that NAEP has used since 1985, using anchor points. As implemented for this report, the scale anchoring process provides a concise summary of what students know and can do at various points along the scale that differentiates them from students performing at lower levels. First, students performing at or around four intervals on the scale were identified (200, 250, 300, and 350 -- each of which is one standard deviation unit apart). Next, questions were identified that were answered correctly by 65 percent or more of the students at one level and by fewer than half of the students at the next lower level. Finally, mathematics educators were asked to analyze each anchor-level question and create summary descriptions of the knowledge and skills evidenced by students who answered these sets of questions successfully. The critical distinction here is that anchor levels attempt to describe what students *can* do at and around selected points on the NAEP scale; achievement levels attempt to describe what students *should be able to do* in various ranges of the NAEP scale.

Future Work

These achievement level standards are in the second round (the first being in 1990) in a developmental process which has been revised and is still under review through several studies.[2] The Board's goal is to provide a statement of what American students *should* be able to do as a standard that can give more meaning to the NAEP data. They then want to use the NAEP data to inform the nation as to how many students actually *can* meet these standards.

NCES realizes that modifications and improvements may be necessary in the future as current procedures are evaluated and new approaches are considered. NCES conceives of this process as a research and developmental activity in which numerous statistical, psychometric, and substantive issues must be resolved. At the present time the effort is hampered by the problem of trying to create standards on a given framework and item pool developed for another purpose. In the future the measurement of standards will be a more prominent influence on the development of NAEP procedures.

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[2] *Assessing Student Achievement in the States.* The First Report of the National Academy of Education Panel on the Evaluation of the NAEP Trial State Assessment: 1990 Trial State Assessment. (Stanford, CA: National Academy of Education, 1992).; R.L. Linn, D.M. Koretz, E.L. Baker, and L. Burstein. *The Validity and Credibility of the Achievement Levels for the 1990 National Assessment of Educational Progress in Mathematics*, Technical Report CSE No. 330. (Los Angeles, CA: Center for Research on Evaluation, Standards, and Student Testing, UCLA, June, 1991).

The goal of the National Center for Education Statistics is to make data available for the public and to do so in accurate and understandable ways that are not misleading. In this case, much of what matters in NAEP is changing:

- the *content* in response to the developing standards of various curricular groups;
- the *test items* in response to new developments in assessments; and
- the *reporting* in response to, and increasing interest in, student achievement relative to standards of student performance.

We believe that the numerous completed and ongoing studies will lead to national debate that will assure the public is well informed about these issues -- as informed they must be because the results will be a vital influence on what Americans come to think about the condition and progress of our schools.

In addition, the public needs the data in this report to see for themselves what standards-based reporting might do and to evaluate the often conflicting claims of adherents and detractors of these changes in approaches to reporting on the educational achievement of American students. The Center eventually wants to use the achievement levels to describe what students know and can do. In order to accomplish that, the frameworks, tests, and achievement levels may need to be developed in tandem. That is easier to say than to do, however, because it implies a substantially larger pool of test exercises, carefully designed to support reporting about performance relative to a set of performance standards. Clearly this is a developmental effort that will take time and several iterations, during which data supporting appropriate inferences about the performance of American students will continue to be gathered.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1988, Congress passed new legislation for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) that continued its primary mission of providing dependable and comprehensive information about educational progress in the United States. In addition, for the first time in the project's history, the legislation also included a provision authorizing voluntary, state-by-state assessments on a trial basis.

As a result of the legislation, the 1990 NAEP program included a Trial State Assessment Program that assessed public-school students in 37 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories in eighth-grade mathematics.[3] The 1992 NAEP program included an expanded Trial State Assessment Program in fourth- and eighth-grade mathematics and fourth-grade reading, with public-school students assessed in 41 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories. In addition, national assessments in mathematics, reading, writing, and science were conducted concurrently with the Trial State Assessment Program in 1990 and in 1992.

In Mississippi in 1992, 109 public schools participated in the fourth-grade mathematics assessment, and 99 participated in the eighth-grade mathematics assessment. The weighted **school** participation rate was 100 percent in fourth grade and 100 percent in eighth grade, which means that the fourth-grade students in this sample of schools were representative of 100 percent of **all** the fourth-grade public-school students in Mississippi, and the eighth-grade students in this sample of schools were representative of 100 percent of **all** the eighth-grade public-school students in Mississippi.

In total, 2,712 fourth-grade and 2,498 eighth-grade Mississippi public-school students were assessed in mathematics. The weighted **student** participation rate was 97 percent in grade 4 and 95 percent in grade 8. This means that the sample of students who took part in the assessment was representative of 97 percent and 95 percent of the the **eligible** fourth-grade and eighth-grade public-school student populations in participating schools in Mississippi (that is, all students minus those excluded from the assessment). The **overall** weighted response rate (school rate times student rate) was 97 percent in fourth grade and 95 percent in eighth grade. This means that the sample of students who participated in the assessment was representative of 97 percent and 95 percent of the eligible fourth- and eighth-grade public-school student populations in Mississippi, respectively.

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[3] For a summary of the 1990 program, see Ina V.S. Mullis, John A. Dossey, Eugene H. Owen, and Gary W. Phillips. *The State of Mathematics Achievement: NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

Students' Mathematics Performance

Students' performance in mathematics was summarized on the NAEP mathematics scale, which ranges from 0 to 500.

Grade 4 The average proficiency of public-school students from Mississippi on the NAEP mathematics scale was 200. This proficiency was lower than that of students across the nation (217).[4] The lowest performing 10 percent of the students from Mississippi had proficiencies below 159 while the top 10 percent of the students had proficiencies above 241.

Grade 8 The average proficiency of public-school students from Mississippi on the NAEP mathematics scale was 246. This proficiency was lower than that of students across the nation (266). The lowest performing 10 percent of the students in Mississippi had proficiencies below 201 while the top 10 percent of the students had proficiencies above 291.

LEVELS OF ACHIEVEMENT

When Congress established the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) in 1988 to set policy for NAEP, it charged the board with "identifying appropriate achievement goals for each age and grade in each subject area to be tested under the National Assessment." (Pub. L. 297-100 Section 3403 (a)(5)(B)(ii)).

NAGB developed three achievement levels for each grade -- Basic, Proficient, and Advanced. Performance at the Basic level denotes partial mastery of the knowledge and skills that are fundamental for proficient work at each grade level. The central level, called Proficient, represents solid academic performance at each grade level tested. Students reaching this level demonstrate competency over challenging subject matter and are well prepared for the next level of schooling. Achievement at the Advanced level signifies superior performance at the grade tested.

Grade 4 Less than half of the students in public schools in Mississippi (37 percent), versus 59 percent in the nation, are at or above the Basic level. Relatively few of the students in Mississippi (7 percent), versus 18 percent in the nation, are at or above the Proficient level. None of the students in Mississippi (0 percent), versus 2 percent in the nation, are at or above the Advanced level.

Grade 8 Less than half of the public-school students in Mississippi (38 percent), versus 61 percent in the nation, are at or above the Basic level, while relatively few of the students in Mississippi (8 percent), versus 23 percent in the nation, are at or above the Proficient level, and none of the students in Mississippi (0 percent), versus 3 percent in the nation, are at or above the Advanced level.

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[4] Differences reported are statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. This means that with 95 percent confidence, there is a real difference in the average mathematics proficiency between the two populations of interest. "About the same" means that no statistically significant difference was found at the 95 percent confidence level.

CONTENT AREA PERFORMANCE

The questions comprising the Trial State Assessment covered the content areas of Numbers and Operations; Measurement; Geometry; Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability; and Algebra and Functions; as well as Estimation skills. Estimation was measured using a special paced audiotape that limited the amount of time students had to work on each question and made any direct calculations of answers difficult. The information from the Estimation section is intended to supplement the data obtained from the Numbers and Operations and the Measurement questions administered using the more traditional paper-and-pencil or calculator approaches.

Grade 4 Students in Mississippi performed lower than students in the nation in all of the six areas.

Grade 8 Students in Mississippi performed lower than students in the nation in all of the six areas.

Subpopulation Performance

Many of the reforms recommended for mathematics education have emphasized the need to stress mathematics for all students.[5] Nevertheless, assessment results consistently show lower achievement for subpopulations of students who are less advantaged than their classmates.[6] The 1992 Trial State Assessment sheds further light on this by reporting on the performance of various subgroups of the student population defined by race/ethnicity, type of community, parents' education level, and gender.

In Mississippi:

RACE/ETHNICITY

Grade 4 White students demonstrated higher average mathematics proficiency than did Black or Hispanic students. Some of the White students (14 percent), relatively few of the Black students (1 percent), and relatively few of the Hispanic students (2 percent) were at or above the Proficient level.

Grade 8 White students demonstrated higher average mathematics proficiency than did Black or Hispanic students. Some of the White students (16 percent), relatively few of the Black students (1 percent), and relatively few of the Hispanic students (1 percent) were at or above the Proficient level.

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[5] *Everybody Counts: A Report to the Nation on the Future of Mathematics Education*, Lynn Steen, Ed. (Washington, DC: National Research Council, National Academy Press, 1989).

[6] Ina V.S. Mullis, John A. Dossey, Eugene H. Owen, and Gary W. Phillips. *The State of Mathematics Achievement: NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

TYPE OF COMMUNITY

Grade 4 Students attending schools in areas classified as "other" demonstrated higher average mathematics proficiency than did students attending schools in disadvantaged urban areas and about the same mathematics proficiency as did students attending schools in extreme rural areas. Relatively few of the students attending schools in areas classified as "other" (7 percent), none of the students in disadvantaged urban areas (0 percent), and relatively few of the students in extreme rural areas (7 percent) were at or above the Proficient level.

Grade 8 Students attending schools in areas classified as "other" demonstrated about the same average mathematics proficiency as did students attending schools in disadvantaged urban areas or extreme rural areas. Relatively few of the students attending schools in areas classified as "other" (8 percent), relatively few of the students in disadvantaged urban areas (5 percent), and relatively few of the students in extreme rural areas (7 percent) were at or above the Proficient level.

PARENTS' EDUCATION LEVEL

Grade 4 Students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college demonstrated about the same average mathematics proficiency as did students who reported that at least one parent had some education after high school but higher mathematics proficiency than did students who reported that at least one parent graduated from high school, neither parent graduated from high school, or they did not know their parents' education level. Achievement was at or above the Proficient level for 9 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college, 10 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent had some education after high school, 6 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent graduated from high school, 2 percent of the students who reported that neither parent graduated from high school, and 4 percent of the students who reported that they did not know their parents' education level.

Grade 8 Students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college demonstrated about the same average mathematics proficiency as did students who reported that at least one parent had some education after high school but higher mathematics proficiency than did students who reported that at least one parent graduated from high school, neither parent graduated from high school, or they did not know their parents' education level. Achievement was at or above the Proficient level for 13 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college, 11 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent had some education after high school, 5 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent graduated from high school, 2 percent of the students who reported that neither parent graduated from high school, and 4 percent of the students who reported that they did not know their parents' education level.

GENDER

Grades 4 & 8 In Mississippi, in both fourth grade and eighth grade, there appears to be no significant difference in the average mathematics proficiency of males and females attending public schools. There was no significant difference between the percentages of fourth-grade males and females who were at or above the Proficient level (7 percent for females and 6 percent for males). In addition, there was no significant difference between the percentages of eighth-grade males and females who were at or above the Proficient level (8 percent for females and 10 percent for males).

A Context for Understanding Students' Mathematics Proficiency

The results of the Trial State Assessment can be used to monitor students' progress in achieving the recommendations of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics and to examine both school and home contexts for educational support. The public-school students participating in the 1992 Trial State Assessment, their mathematics teachers, and the principals or other administrators in their schools were asked to complete questionnaires on policies, instruction, and programs. These student, teacher, and school data help to describe some of the current practices and emphases in mathematics education, illuminate some of the factors that appear to be related to fourth- and/or eighth-grade public-school students' proficiency in the subject, and provide an educational context for understanding data on student achievement. The data from the questionnaires also provide a means to examine changes in policies, instruction, and programs at the eighth-grade level between 1990 and 1992 for those states and territories that participated in both Trial State Assessment Programs.

Highlights of the results for the public-school students in Mississippi are as follows:

CURRICULUM COVERAGE AND INSTRUCTIONAL EMPHASIS

- According to their mathematics teachers, 76 percent of the fourth-grade students and 60 percent of the eighth-grade students received four or more hours of mathematics instruction per week.

- According to their mathematics' teachers, the greatest percentage of fourth-grade students were assigned either 15 or 30 minutes of mathematics homework each day, and the greatest percentage of eighth-grade students were assigned 30 minutes of mathematics homework each day.

- According to the students in grade 8, average mathematics proficiency was similar for students in Mississippi regardless of how much time they spent on mathematics homework each day.

- In Mississippi, 96 percent of the fourth-grade students had mathematics teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Numbers and Operations, 24 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Measurement, 12 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Geometry, 8 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability, and 4 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Algebra and Functions.

- In Mississippi, 86 percent of the eighth-grade students had mathematics teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Numbers and Operations, 30 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Measurement, 25 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Geometry, 7 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability, and 44 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Algebra and Functions.

DELIVERY OF MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTION

- According to the mathematics teachers in Mississippi, 57 percent of the fourth-grade students and 40 percent of the eighth-grade students worked mathematics problems in small groups at least weekly; some in grade 4 and some in grade 8 never or hardly ever worked mathematics problems in small groups (11 percent and 14 percent, respectively).

- According to the students in Mississippi, 41 percent of the fourth-grade students and 27 percent of the eighth-grade students worked mathematics problems in small groups at least weekly; 47 percent in grade 4 and 49 percent in grade 8 reported never or hardly ever working mathematics problems in small groups.

- According to the mathematics teachers in Mississippi, 85 percent of the fourth-grade students and 88 percent of the eighth-grade students were assigned problems from a mathematics textbook almost every day; 0 percent and 2 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, worked textbook problems less than weekly.

- According to the students in Mississippi, 75 percent of the fourth-grade students and 87 percent of the eighth-grade students were assigned problems from a mathematics textbook almost every day; 11 percent and 3 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, worked textbook problems less than weekly.

USE OF CALCULATORS

- In Mississippi, 40 percent of eighth-grade students were in schools in which they were given access to four-function calculators and 7 percent were in schools in which they were given access to scientific calculators. Across the nation, these figures were 66 percent for four-function calculators and 37 percent for scientific calculators. In addition, in Mississippi, 50 percent of eighth graders had mathematics teachers who reported providing instruction to students about the use of four-function calculators and 13 percent had teachers who reported providing instruction about scientific calculators. Nationally, these figures were 64 percent and 37 percent of the eighth-grade students, respectively.

- According to the students' mathematics teachers, 16 percent of the fourth-grade students and 25 percent of the eighth-grade students used calculators at least once a week in mathematics class. By comparison, 55 percent and 53 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, never or hardly ever used a calculator.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF TEACHERS

- In Mississippi, 46 percent of the fourth-grade students and 45 percent of the eighth-grade students were being taught by mathematics teachers who reported having at least a master's or education specialist's degree. Across the nation, these figures were 47 percent and 47 percent for fourth- and eighth-grade students, respectively.

- In Mississippi, 5 percent of the fourth-grade and 39 percent of the eighth-grade public-school students were being taught mathematics by teachers who had an undergraduate major in mathematics. Across the nation, 5 percent of the fourth-grade students and 45 percent of the eighth-grade students had mathematics teachers with a major in mathematics.

HOME FACTORS

- Grade 4 students in Mississippi who had all four types of reading materials (an encyclopedia, newspapers, magazines, and more than 25 books in the home) showed a higher mathematics proficiency than did students with zero to two types of materials. This is similar to the results for the grade 8 students in Mississippi, where students who had all four types of materials showed a higher mathematics proficiency than did students who had zero to two types.
- Some of the fourth-grade public-school students in Mississippi (19 percent) watched one hour or less of television each day; 31 percent watched six hours or more.
- Relatively few of the eighth-grade public-school students in Mississippi (10 percent) watched one hour or less of television each day; 21 percent watched six hours or more.

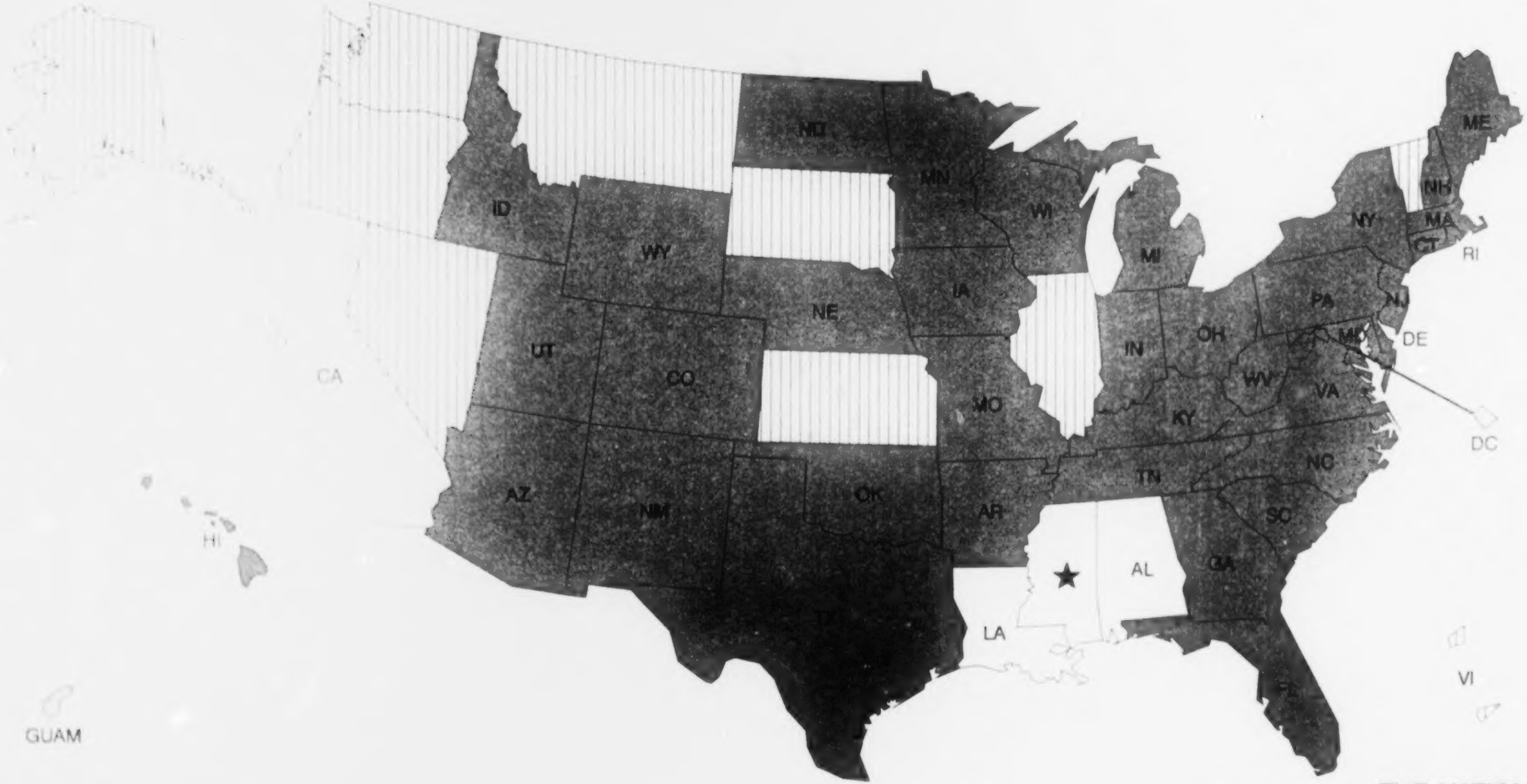
Comparisons of Overall Mathematics Proficiency in Mississippi with Other States

The maps on the following pages provide a method for making appropriate comparisons of the average overall mathematics proficiency in Mississippi with that in the other states (including the District of Columbia) and territories that participated in the NAEP 1992 Trial State Assessment Program. The different shadings of the states on the map show whether the average overall proficiency in the other states was statistically different from or not statistically different from that in Mississippi ("Target State"). States with a dark-colored shading have a significantly higher average proficiency than does Mississippi. States with a light-colored shading have a significantly lower average proficiency than does Mississippi. States without shading are not significantly different from Mississippi. The significance tests are based on a Bonferroni procedure for multiple comparisons that holds the probability of erroneously declaring the means of any two states to be different, when they are not, to five percent across all possible comparisons. Separate maps are provided for the results for grade 4 and grade 8.

The 1992 Trial State Assessment

Comparisons of Overall Mathematics Proficiency at Grade 4

Mississippi



★ Target state

■ State has statistically significantly higher average proficiency than target state

□ No statistically significant difference from target state

░ State has statistically significantly lower average proficiency than target state

▥ State did not participate

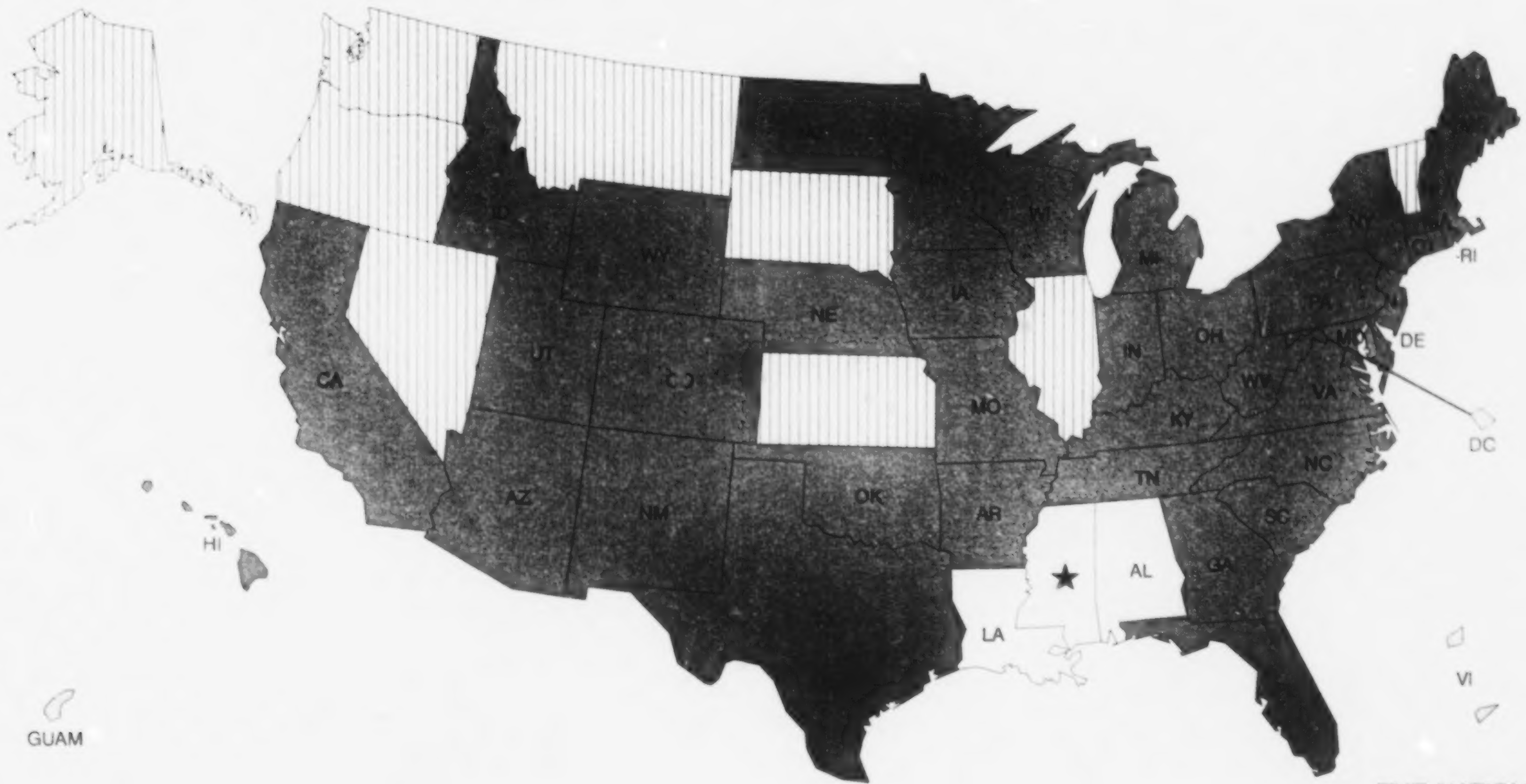
THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep

1992 Trial State Assessment

The 1992 Trial State Assessment

Comparisons of Overall Mathematics Proficiency at Grade 8

Mississippi



★ Target state

■ State has statistically significantly higher average proficiency than target state

□ No statistically significant difference from target state

▒ State has statistically significantly lower average proficiency than target state

▥ State did not participate

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

OVERVIEW

In 1988, Congress passed new legislation for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) that continued its primary mission of providing dependable and comprehensive information about educational progress in the United States. In addition, for the first time in the project's history, the legislation also included a provision authorizing voluntary, state-by-state assessments on a trial basis:

> *The National Assessment shall develop a trial mathematics assessment survey instrument for the eighth grade and shall conduct a demonstration of the instrument in 1990 in States which wish to participate, with the purpose of determining whether such an assessment yields valid, reliable State representative data. (Section 406(i)(2)(C)(i) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended by Pub. L. 100-297 (U.S.C. 1221e-1(i)(2)(c)(i)))*
>
> *The National Assessment shall conduct a trial mathematics assessment for the fourth and eighth grades in 1992 and, pursuant to subparagraph (6)(D), shall develop a trial reading assessment to be administered in 1992 for the fourth grade in States which wish to participate, with the purpose of determining whether such an assessment yields valid, reliable State representative data. (Section 406(i)(2)(C)(i) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended by Pub. L. 100-297 (U.S.C. 1221e-1(i)(2)(c)(ii)))*

As a result of the legislation, the 1990 NAEP program included a Trial State Assessment Program that assessed public-school students in 37 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories in eighth-grade mathematics.[7] The 1992 NAEP program included an expanded Trial State Assessment Program in fourth- and eighth-grade mathematics and fourth-grade reading, with public-school students assessed in 41 states, the District of Columbia, and two territories. In addition, national assessments in mathematics, reading, writing, and science were conducted concurrently with the Trial State Assessment Program in 1990 and in 1992.

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[7] For a summary of the 1990 program, see Ina V.S. Mullis, John A. Dossey, Eugene H. Owen, and Gary W. Phillips. *The State of Mathematics Achievement: NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

The 1992 Trial State Assessment Program was conducted in February 1992 with the following 44 participants:

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Indiana
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Guam
Virgin Islands*

* The Virgin Islands participated in the testing portion of the 1992 Trial State Assessment Program. However, in accordance with the legislation providing for participants to review and give permission for release of their results, the Virgin Islands chose not to release their results at grade 4 in the reports.

States in bold type did not participate in the 1990 Trial State Assessment. Three states -- Montana, Illinois, and Oregon -- participated in the 1990 Trial State Assessment but not in the 1992 program.

For the 1992 Trial State Assessment, approximately 2,500 students were assessed in each jurisdiction for each grade and subject area. The samples were carefully designed to represent the fourth- and eighth-grade public-school populations in each state or territory. Similar to the 1990 program, local school district personnel administered all assessment sessions, and the contractor's staff monitored 50 percent of the sessions as part of the quality assurance program designed to ensure that the sessions were conducted uniformly. The results of the monitoring in 1990 and 1992 indicated a high degree of quality and uniformity across sessions.

Both the 1990 and 1992 Trial State Assessments in mathematics were based on a set of objectives developed for the program and patterned after the consensus process described in Public Law 98-511, Section 405 (E), which authorized NAEP through June 30, 1988. Anticipating the 1988 legislation that authorized the Trial State Assessment, the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Department of Education issued a special grant to the Council of Chief State School Officers in mid-1987 to develop the objectives. The objectives development process included careful attention to the standards developed by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics,[8] the formal mathematics objectives of states and of a sampling of local districts, and the opinions of practitioners at the state and local levels as to what content should be assessed.

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[8] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989).

The objectives were reviewed extensively by mathematics educators, scholars, states' mathematics supervisors, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), and the Assessment Policy Committee (APC), a panel advising on NAEP policy at that time. They were further refined by NAEP's Item Development Panel, reviewed by the Task Force on State Comparisons, and resubmitted to NCES for peer review. Because the objectives needed to be coordinated across all grades for the national program, the final objectives provided specifications for the NAEP mathematics assessment at the fourth, eighth, and twelfth grades, rather than solely for the Trial State Assessment Program. An overview of the mathematics objectives is provided in the Procedural Appendix.

This Report

This is a computer-generated report that describes the mathematics performance of fourth- and eighth-grade public-school students in Mississippi, in the Southeast region, and across the nation. A separate report will describe the results of the fourth-grade reading assessment. This report consists of three sections:

- The Overview provides background information about the Trial State Assessment and a profile of the fourth- and eighth-grade public-school students in Mississippi.
- Part One describes the mathematics performance of the fourth- and eighth-grade public-school students in Mississippi, the Southeast region, and the nation.
- Part Two relates fourth- and eighth-grade students' mathematics performance to contextual information about the mathematics policies and instruction in Mississippi, the Southeast region, and the nation.

In this report, results are provided for groups of students defined by shared characteristics -- race/ethnicity, type of community, parents' education level, and gender. Definitions of these subpopulations are presented below. The results for Mississippi are based on the representative sample of students who participated in the 1992 Trial State Assessment Program. The results for the nation and the region of the country are based on the nationally and regionally representative samples of public-school students who were assessed in January through March as part of the 1992 national NAEP program. Using the regional and national results from the 1992 national NAEP program is necessary because the voluntary nature of the Trial State Assessment Program did not guarantee representative national or regional results from the aggregated data across states, since not every state participated in the program. Specific details on the samples and analysis procedures used in 1990 and 1992 can be found in the Technical Reports for the NAEP Trial State Assessment Program for each of the assessment years.[9]

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[9] *Technical Report of NAEP's 1990 Trial State Assessment Program.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).; *Technical Report of the NAEP 1992 Trial State Assessment in Mathematics.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1993).

23

RACE/ETHNICITY

Results are presented for students of different racial/ethnic groups based on the students' self-identification of their race/ethnicity according to the following mutually exclusive categories: White, Black, Hispanic, Asian (including Pacific Islander), and American Indian (including Alaskan Native). Based on criteria described in the Procedural Appendix, there must be at least 62 students in a particular subpopulation in order for the results for that subpopulation to be considered reliable. Thus, results for racial/ethnic groups with fewer than 62 students are not reported. However, the data for all students, regardless of whether their racial/ethnic group was reported separately, were included in computing overall results for Mississippi.

TYPE OF COMMUNITY

Results are provided for four mutually exclusive community types -- advantaged urban, disadvantaged urban, extreme rural, and other -- as defined below:

Advantaged Urban: Students in this group live in metropolitan statistical areas and attend schools where a high proportion of the students' parents are in professional or managerial positions.

Disadvantaged Urban: Students in this group live in metropolitan statistical areas and attend schools where a high proportion of the students' parents are on welfare or are not regularly employed.

Extreme Rural: Students in this group live outside metropolitan statistical areas, live in areas with a population below 10,000, and attend schools where many of the students' parents are farmers or farm workers.

Other: Students in this category attend schools in areas other than those defined as advantaged urban, disadvantaged urban, or extreme rural.

The reporting of results by each type of community was also subject to a minimum student sample size of 62.

PARENTS' EDUCATION LEVEL

Students were asked to indicate the extent of schooling for each of their parents -- did not finish high school, graduated from high school, some education after high school, or graduated from college. The response indicating the higher level of education was selected for reporting. Reporting of results by parents' education level was also subject to a minimum student sample size of 62.

GENDER

Results are reported separately for males and females.

REGION

The United States has been divided into four regions: Northeast, Southeast, Central, and West. States included in each region are shown in Figure 1. All 50 states and the District of Columbia are listed, with the participants in the Trial State Assessment highlighted in boldface type. Territories were not assigned to a region. Further, the part of Virginia that is included in the Washington, DC, metropolitan statistical area is included in the Northeast region; the remainder of the state is included in the Southeast region. Because most of the students are in the Southeast region, regional comparisons for Virginia are to the Southeast.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

FIGURE 1 | **Regions of the Country**

NORTHEAST	SOUTHEAST	CENTRAL	WEST
Connecticut	**Alabama**	Illinois	Alaska
Delaware	**Arkansas**	**Indiana**	**Arizona**
District of Columbia	**Florida**	**Iowa**	**California**
Maine	**Georgia**	Kansas	**Colorado**
Maryland	**Kentucky**	**Michigan**	**Hawaii**
Massachusetts	**Louisiana**	**Minnesota**	**Idaho**
New Hampshire	**Mississippi**	**Missouri**	Montana
New Jersey	**North Carolina**	**Nebraska**	Nevada
New York	**South Carolina**	**North Dakota**	**New Mexico**
Pennsylvania	**Tennessee**	**Ohio**	**Oklahoma**
Rhode Island	**Virginia**	South Dakota	Oregon
Vermont	**West Virginia**	**Wisconsin**	**Texas**
Virginia			**Utah**
			Washington
			Wyoming

Guidelines for Analysis and Reporting

This report describes the mathematics proficiency of fourth- and eighth-grade students attending public schools and compares the results for various groups of students within that population -- for example, those who have certain demographic characteristics or who responded to a specific background question in a particular way. The report examines the results for individual groups and individual background questions. It does not include an analysis of the relationships among combinations of these subpopulations or background questions.

Because the proportions of students in these groups and their average proficiency are based on samples -- rather than the entire population of fourth or eighth graders in public schools in the state or territory -- the numbers reported are necessarily *estimates*. As such, they are subject to a measure of uncertainty, reflected in the *standard error* of the estimate. When the proportions or average proficiency of certain groups are compared, it is essential that the standard error be taken into account, rather than relying solely on observed similarities or differences. Therefore, the comparisons discussed in this report are based on *statistical tests* that consider both the magnitude of the difference between the means or proportions and the standard errors of those statistics.

The statistical tests determine whether the evidence -- based on the data from the groups in the *sample* -- is strong enough to conclude that the means or proportions are really different for those groups in the *population*. If the evidence is strong (i.e., the difference is *statistically significant*), the report describes the group means or proportions as being different (e.g., one group performed *higher than* or *lower than* another group) -- regardless of whether the sample means or sample proportions appear to be about the same or not. If the evidence is not sufficiently strong (i.e., the difference is not statistically significant), the means or proportions are described as being *about the same* -- again, regardless of whether the sample means or sample proportions appear to be about the same or widely discrepant. The reader is cautioned to rely on the results of the statistical tests -- rather than on the apparent magnitude of the difference between sample means or proportions -- to determine whether those sample differences are likely to represent actual differences between the groups in the population. The statistical tests and Bonferroni procedure, which is used when more than two groups are being compared, are discussed in greater detail in the Procedural Appendix.

In addition, some of the percentages reported in the text of the report are given quantitative descriptions. The descriptive phrases used and the rules used to select them are also described in the Procedural Appendix.

Finally, in several places in this report, results (mean proficiencies and proportions) are reported in the text for combined groups of students. For example, in the text, the percentage of students in the combined group taking either algebra or pre-algebra is given and compared to the percentage of students enrolled in eighth-grade mathematics. However, the tables that accompany that text report percentages and proficiencies separately for the three groups (algebra, pre-algebra, and eighth-grade mathematics). The combined-group percentages reported in the text and used in all statistical tests are based on *unrounded* estimates (i.e., estimates calculated to several decimal places) of the percentages in each group. The percentages shown in the tables are *rounded* to integers. Thus, percentages may not always add up to 100 percent due to rounding. Also, the percentage for a combined group (reported in the text) may differ slightly from the sum of the separate percentages (presented in the tables) for each of the groups that were combined. Therefore, if statistical tests were to be conducted based on the rounded numbers in the tables, the results might not be consonant with the results of the statistical tests that are reported in the text (based on unrounded numbers).

Profile of Mississippi

FOURTH- AND EIGHTH-GRADE SCHOOL AND STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1 provides a profile of the demographic characteristics of the fourth- and eighth-grade public-school students in Mississippi, the Southeast region, and the nation. The profile is based on data collected from the students and schools participating in the 1992 NAEP mathematics assessments.

SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS ASSESSED

Table 2 summarizes participation data for Mississippi schools and students sampled for the 1992 Trial State Assessment in mathematics.[10] In Mississippi, in 1992, 109 public schools participated in the fourth-grade assessment, and 99 participated in the eighth-grade assessment. These numbers include participating substitute schools that were selected for some of the nonparticipating schools from the original sample. The weighted **school** participation rate was 100 percent in fourth grade and 100 percent in eighth grade, which means that the fourth-grade students in this sample of schools were representative of 100 percent of **all** the fourth-grade public-school students in Mississippi, and the eighth-grade students in this sample of schools were representative of 100 percent of **all** the eighth-grade public-school students in Mississippi.

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[10] For a detailed discussion of the NCES guidelines for sample participation, see *School and Student Participation Rates for the Mathematics Assessment* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1992).; or see Appendix B of the 1992 State Technical Report.

In each school, a random sample of students was selected to participate in the assessment. As estimated by the sample, 0 percent of the fourth-grade and 0 percent of the eighth-grade public-school populations were classified as Limited English Proficient (LEP), while 7 percent in fourth grade and 10 percent in eighth grade had an Individualized Education Plan (IEP). An IEP is a plan, written for a student who has been determined to be eligible for special education, that typically sets forth goals and objectives for the student and describes a program of activities and or related services necessary to achieve the goals and objectives. Handicapped or disabled students may be categorized as IEP.

Schools were permitted to exclude certain students from the assessment. To be excluded, a student had to be categorized as Limited English Proficient or had to have an Individualized Education Plan *and* (in either case) be judged incapable of participating in the assessment. The intent was to assess all selected students; therefore, all selected students who were capable of participating in the assessment should have been assessed. However, schools were allowed to exclude those students who, in the judgment of school staff, could not meaningfully participate. The NAEP guidelines for exclusion are intended to assure uniformity of exclusion criteria from school to school. Note that some LEP and IEP students were deemed eligible to participate and not excluded from the assessment. The students in Mississippi who were excluded from the assessment because they were categorized as LEP or had an IEP represented 5 percent and 7 percent of the population, respectively, in grades 4 and 8.

In total, 2,712 fourth-grade and 2,498 eighth-grade Mississippi public-school students were assessed in mathematics. The weighted **student** participation rate was 97 percent in grade 4 and 95 percent in grade 8. This means that the sample of students who took part in the assessment was representative of 97 percent and 95 percent of the **eligible** fourth-grade and eighth-grade public-school student populations in participating schools in Mississippi (that is, all students minus those excluded from the assessment).

The **overall** weighted response rate (school rate times student rate) was 97 percent in fourth grade and 95 percent in eighth grade. This means that the sample of students who participated in the assessment was representative of 97 percent and 95 percent of the eligible fourth- and eighth-grade public-school student populations in Mississippi, respectively.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 1

Profile of Public-School Students in Mississippi, the Southeast region, and the Nation

DEMOGRAPHIC SUBGROUPS		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Percentage	Percentage
	RACE/ETHNICITY		
Mississippi	White	40 (2.0)	49 (1.9)
	Black	52 (2.1)	44 (1.8)
	Hispanic	6 (0.9)	6 (0.6)
	Asian	1 (0.2)	0 (0.1)
	American Indian	1 (0.2)	1 (0.2)
Southeast	White	61 (2.5)	68 (1.8)
	Black	30 (2.6)	27 (1.8)
	Hispanic	6 (1.0)	4 (0.7)
	Asian	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
	American Indian	1 (0.3)	1 (0.2)
Nation	White	69 (0.4)	69 (0.4)
	Black	17 (0.4)	16 (0.2)
	Hispanic	10 (0.2)	10 (0.3)
	Asian	3 (0.3)	2 (0.2)
	American Indian	2 (0.2)	1 (0.2)
	TYPE OF COMMUNITY		
Mississippi	Advantaged Urban	1 (1.1)	3 (1.8)
	Disadvantaged Urban	6 (1.9)	6 (2.7)
	Extreme Rural	11 (2.3)	12 (3.1)
	Other	82 (3.2)	79 (4.6)
Southeast	Advantaged Urban	5 (3.0)	5 (3.5)
	Disadvantaged Urban	13 (3.5)	9 (2.5)
	Extreme Rural	19 (6.9)	16 (7.2)
	Other	63 (7.6)	69 (7.9)
Nation	Advantaged Urban	9 (1.8)	8 (2.2)
	Disadvantaged Urban	10 (1.5)	9 (1.5)
	Extreme Rural	13 (2.4)	10 (2.8)
	Other	67 (3.2)	72 (3.5)
	PARENTS' EDUCATION		
Mississippi	Graduated college	35 (1.5)	36 (1.7)
	Some education after high school	6 (0.5)	16 (0.7)
	Graduated high school	18 (1.3)	29 (1.4)
	Did not finish high school	8 (0.7)	13 (0.8)
	I don't know	32 (1.3)	7 (0.6)
Southeast	Graduated college	37 (1.8)	35 (1.9)
	Some education after high school	7 (0.8)	17 (0.8)
	Graduated high school	16 (1.1)	28 (1.4)
	Did not finish high school	6 (0.6)	12 (1.6)
	I don't know	34 (1.2)	8 (1.0)
Nation	Graduated college	40 (1.1)	40 (1.4)
	Some education after high school	7 (0.4)	18 (0.6)
	Graduated high school	13 (0.6)	25 (0.8)
	Did not finish high school	4 (0.3)	8 (0.6)
	I don't know	36 (0.8)	9 (0.5)
	GENDER		
Mississippi	Male	52 (0.7)	48 (1.0)
	Female	48 (0.7)	52 (1.0)
Southeast	Male	49 (1.3)	48 (1.2)
	Female	51 (1.3)	52 (1.2)
Nation	Male	50 (0.7)	52 (0.6)
	Female	50 (0.7)	48 (0.6)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). The percentages for Race Ethnicity may not add to 100 percent because some students categorized themselves as "Other."

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 2

Profile of the Population Assessed in Mississippi

	Grade 4	Grade 8
PUBLIC SCHOOL PARTICIPATION		
Weighted school participation rate before substitution	98%	99%
Weighted school participation rate after substitution	100%	100%
Number of schools originally sampled	111	102
Number of schools not eligible	2	3
Number of schools in original sample participating	107	98
Number of substitute schools provided	2	1
Number of substitute schools participating	2	1
Total number of participating schools	109	99
PUBLIC-SCHOOL STUDENT PARTICIPATION		
Weighted student participation rate after makeups	97%	95%
Number of students selected to participate in the assessment	3,112	3,034
Number of students withdrawn from the assessment	159	191
Percentage of students who were of Limited English Proficiency	0%	0%
Percentage of students excluded from the assessment due to Limited English Proficiency	0%	0%
Percentage of students who had an Individualized Education Plan	7%	10%
Percentage of students excluded from the assessment due to Individualized Education Plan status	5%	7%
Number of students to be assessed	2,807	2,636
Number of students assessed	2,712	2,498
Overall weighted response rate	97%	95%

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

PART ONE

How Proficient in Mathematics Are Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Students in Mississippi Public Schools?

Both the 1990 and 1992 Trial State Assessments covered five mathematics content areas -- Numbers and Operations; Measurement; Geometry; Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability; and Algebra and Functions. In addition, items measuring a sixth area -- Estimation -- were included in the 1992 Trial State Assessment. Estimation was covered in both the 1990 and 1992 national NAEP programs, but not the 1990 Trial State Assessment.

This part of the report contains two chapters that describe the mathematics proficiency of fourth- and eighth-grade public-school students in Mississippi. Chapter 1 compares the overall mathematics performance of the students in Mississippi to students in the Southeast region and the nation. It also presents students' average proficiency separately for each mathematics content area. Chapter 2 summarizes students' overall mathematics performance for subpopulations defined by race/ethnicity, type of community, parents' education level, and gender, as well as their mathematics performance in the content areas.

CHAPTER 1

Students' Mathematics Performance

Students' performance in mathematics was summarized on the NAEP mathematics scale, which ranges from 0 to 500. As shown in Table 3A:

Grade 4 The average proficiency of public-school students from Mississippi on the NAEP mathematics scale was 200. This proficiency was lower than that of students across the nation (217).[11]

Grade 8 The average proficiency of public-school students from Mississippi on the NAEP mathematics scale was 246. This proficiency was lower than that of students across the nation (266).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 3A | **Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency**

	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Proficiency	**Proficiency**
Mississippi	200 (1.1)	246 (1.2)
Southeast	209 (1.9)	258 (1.2)
Nation	217 (0.8)	266 (1.0)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

There was also a tremendous range in student performance within each grade as shown by the percentile distributions presented in Table 3B.

Grade 4 The lowest performing 10 percent of the students from Mississippi had proficiencies below 159 while the top 10 percent of the students had proficiencies above 241.

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[11] Differences reported are statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. This means that with 95 percent confidence, there is a real difference in the average mathematics proficiency between the two populations of interest. "About the same" means that no statistically significant difference was found at the 95 percent confidence level.

Grade 8 The lowest performing 10 percent of the students in Mississippi had proficiencies below 201 while the top 10 percent of the students had proficiencies above 291.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 3B | Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools

	5th Percentile	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile
GRADE 4							
Mississippi	147 (2.7)	159 (1.7)	178 (1.0)	200 (1.4)	222 (1.2)	241 (1.8)	252 (1.3)
Southeast	154 (2.7)	166 (2.0)	186 (3.0)	209 (2.0)	231 (2.0)	250 (2.3)	261 (5.6)
Nation	161 (1.5)	174 (0.7)	196 (1.0)	219 (0.9)	240 (1.3)	259 (1.1)	269 (2.0)
GRADE 8							
Mississippi	188 (2.6)	201 (1.2)	221 (1.3)	245 (1.2)	270 (1.6)	291 (2.0)	303 (2.6)
Southeast	201 (3.0)	212 (2.9)	233 (1.7)	259 (1.7)	283 (1.6)	304 (2.5)	315 (1.7)
Nation	205 (2.0)	218 (1.6)	241 (1.3)	267 (1.2)	292 (1.0)	313 (1.4)	325 (1.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

LEVELS OF MATHEMATICS ACHIEVEMENT

Average proficiency on the NAEP scale provides an overall depiction of students' mathematics achievement; however, by itself, it does not describe what students know and are able to do in the subjects, nor does it evaluate student performance against a standard. This report next presents a set of results based on applying the National Assessment Governing Board's standards to student performance on the mathematics scale.

When Congress established the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB) in 1988 to set policy for NAEP, it charged the board with "identifying appropriate achievement goals for each age and grade in each subject area to be tested under the National Assessment." (Pub.L. 297-100, Section 3403 (a)(5)(B)(ii)). To carry out this responsibility, NAGB contracted with American College Testing (ACT) to undertake advisory and analytic functions that could assist the Board in forming its conclusions as to appropriate achievement levels to be used for evaluating the 1992 mathematics assessment results. Achievement levels are mappings of collective judgments about how students *should* perform onto the achievement scale.[12] Boundary points were developed for three achievement levels for each grade -- Basic, Proficient, and Advanced. Performance at the Basic level denotes partial mastery of the knowledge and skills that are fundamental for proficient work at each grade level. The central level, called Proficient, represents solid academic performance at each grade level tested. Students reaching this level demonstrate competency over challenging subject matter and are well prepared for the next level of schooling. Achievement at the Advanced level signifies superior performance at each of the grades tested.

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[12] The Achievement Levels Appendix briefly describes the process of gathering expert judgments about Basic, Proficient, and Advanced performance -- as defined by NAGB policy -- on each mathematics item, combining the various judgments on the various items and mapping them onto the scale, and setting the scale score cutpoints for reporting purposes based on these levels.

In previous NAEP reports, a procedure known as scale anchoring was used to interpret or provide meaning to the scores.[13] Anchor points are not based on judgments of how much students should know or be able to do, and they do not differ by grade level. Instead, scale anchoring provides empirical descriptions of the types of procedural knowledge, mathematical skills, and problem-solving abilities that students need to answer items correctly at that level. These descriptions are based on a close examination by mathematics experts of the characteristics of the mathematics items that best discriminate those students performing at or near each of the anchor points from those performing at the next lower level. Unlike the achievement-level approach, the scale-anchoring procedure leaves to the reader the judgment as to whether the achievement demonstrated was adequate in terms of what students should be able to do. Table S1 in the Scale Anchoring Appendix of this report presents the percentages of students at or above each of the four anchor points (200, 250, 300, and 350 on the NAEP scale) for the total population and for selected population subgroups. A companion report, entitled *Interpreting NAEP Scales*, describes the development over the last two decades of various procedures for reporting NAEP data and explains the meaning and interpretation of the NAEP scales.

This report follows NAGB's policy that achievement levels should be the primary and initial method of presenting the results of the 1992 Trial State Assessment. In this report, these achievement levels are applied to the 1992 data, showing the proportions of students that achieve the three achievement levels.

Definitions of the three levels of mathematics achievement are given in Figure 2. Table 4 provides the percentages of students at or above each of these achievement levels, as well as the percentage of students below the Basic level.

Grade 4

Less than half of the students in public schools in Mississippi (37 percent), versus 59 percent in the nation, are at or above the Basic level. Relatively few of the students in Mississippi (7 percent), versus 18 percent in the nation, are at or above the Proficient level. None of the students in Mississippi (0 percent), versus 2 percent in the nation, are at or above the Advanced level.

Grade 8

Less than half of the public-school students in Mississippi (38 percent), versus 61 percent in the nation, are at or above the Basic level, while relatively few of the students in Mississippi (8 percent), versus 23 percent in the nation, are at or above the Proficient level, and none of the students in Mississippi (0 percent), versus 3 percent in the nation, are at or above the Advanced level.

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[13] The Scale Anchoring Appendix provides definitions of each of four anchor points (200, 250, 300, and 350 on the NAEP scale) and briefly describes the process of identifying items that discriminate among students performing at adjacent levels and generalizing about the skills exemplified by those items.

FIGURE 2 | Levels of Mathematics Achievement

GRADE 4

NAEP content areas: (1) Numbers and Operations; (2) Measurement; (3) Geometry; (4) Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability; (5) Algebra and Functions. (Note: At the fourth-grade level, algebra and functions are treated in informal and exploratory ways, often through the study of patterns.)

Skills are cumulative across levels -- from Basic to Proficient to Advanced.

BASIC LEVEL	**Fourth-grade students performing at the Basic level *should show some evidence of understanding the mathematical concepts and procedures in the five NAEP content areas.* In relation to the NAEP scale, Basic-level achievement for fourth grade is defined by proficiency scores at or above 211.**

Specifically, fourth graders performing at the Basic level should be able to estimate and use basic facts to perform simple computations with whole numbers, show some understanding of fractions and decimals, and solve simple real-world problems in all NAEP content areas. Students at this level should be able to use -- though not always accurately -- four-function calculators, rulers, and geometric shapes. Their written responses are often minimal and presented without supporting information.

PROFICIENT LEVEL	**Fourth-grade students performing at the Proficient level *should consistently apply integrated procedural knowledge and conceptual understanding to problem solving in the five NAEP content areas.* In relation to the NAEP scale, Proficient-level achievement for fourth grade is defined by proficiency scores at or above 248.**

Specifically, fourth graders performing at the Proficient level should be able to use whole numbers to estimate, compute, and determine whether results are reasonable. They should have a conceptual understanding of fractions and decimals; be able to solve real-world problems in all NAEP content areas; and use four-function calculators, rulers, and geometric shapes appropriately. Students at the Proficient level should employ problem-solving strategies such as identifying and using appropriate information. Their written solutions should be organized and presented both with supporting information and explanations of how they were achieved.

ADVANCED LEVEL	**Fourth-grade students performing at the Advanced level *should apply integrated procedural knowledge and conceptual understanding to complex and nonroutine real-world problem solving in the five NAEP content areas.* In relation to the NAEP scale, Advanced-level achievement for fourth grade is defined by proficiency scores at or above 280.**

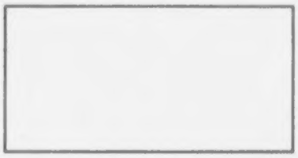
Specifically, fourth graders performing at the Advanced level should be able to solve complex and nonroutine real-world problems in all NAEP content areas. They should display mastery in the use of four-function calculators, rulers, and geometric shapes. These students are expected to draw logical conclusions and justify answers and solution processes by explaining why, as well as how, they were achieved. They should go beyond the obvious in their interpretations and be able to communicate their thoughts clearly and concisely.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

FIGURE 2 (continued) | **Levels of Mathematics Achievement**

Grade 4 Basic-Level Example Item

Refer to the rectangle below. (NOTE: Size reduced from original.)



Percent Correct	
State	36 (1.8)
Nation	50 (1.6)

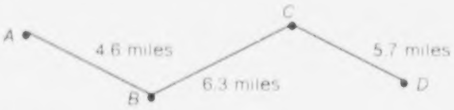
Use your centimeter ruler to make the following measurement to the nearest centimeter.

What is the length in centimeters of one of the longer sides of the rectangle?

Answer: (8 centimeters)

Grade 4 Proficient-Level Example Item

Carol wanted to estimate the distance from *A* to *D* along the path shown on the map below. She correctly rounded each of the given distances to the nearest mile and then added them. Which of the following sums could be hers?



A. 4 + 6 + 5 = 15
B. 5 + 6 + 5 = 16
*C. 5 + 6 + 6 = 17
D. 5 + 7 + 6 = 18

Percent Correct	
State	21 (1.4)
Nation	25 (1.7)

Grade 4 Advanced-Level Example Item

If □ represents the number of newspapers that Lee delivers each day, which of the following represents the total number of newspapers that Lee delivers in 5 days?

A. 5 + □
*B. 5 × □
C. □ ÷ 5
D. (□ + □) × 5

Percent Correct	
State	44 (2.1)
Nation	48 (1.4)

FIGURE 2 (continued) | **Levels of Mathematics Achievement**

GRADE 8

NAEP content areas: (1) Numbers and Operations; (2) Measurement; (3) Geometry; (4) Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability; (5) Algebra and Functions.

Skills are cumulative across all levels -- from Basic to Proficient to Advanced.

BASIC LEVEL	**Eighth-grade students performing at the Basic level *should exhibit evidence of conceptual and procedural understanding in the five NAEP content areas.* This level of performance signifies an understanding of arithmetic operations -- including estimation -- on whole numbers, decimals, fractions, and percents. In relation to the NAEP scale, Basic-level achievement for eighth grade is defined by proficiency scores at or above 256.**

Eighth graders performing at the Basic level should complete problems correctly with the help of structural prompts such as diagrams, charts, and graphs. They should be able to solve problems in all NAEP content areas through the appropriate selection and use of strategies and technological tools, including calculators, computers, and geometric shapes. Students at this level should also be able to use fundamental algebraic and informal geometric concepts in problem solving.

As they approach the Proficient level, these students should be able to determine which of available data are necessary and sufficient for correct solutions and use them in problem solving. However, eighth graders at the Basic level show limited skill in communicating mathematically.

PROFICIENT LEVEL	**Eighth-grade students performing at the Proficient level *should apply mathematical concepts and procedures consistently to complex problems in the five NAEP content areas.* In relation to the NAEP scale, Proficient-level achievement for eighth grade is defined by proficiency scores at or above 294.**

They should be able to conjecture, defend their ideas, and give supporting examples. They should understand the connections between fractions, percents, decimals, and other mathematical topics such as algebra and functions. Students at the Proficient level are expected to have a thorough understanding of Basic-level arithmetic operations -- an understanding sufficient for problem solving in practical situations.

Quantity and spatial relationships in problem solving and reasoning should be familiar to them, and they should be able to convey underlying reasoning skills beyond the level of arithmetic. They should be able to compare and contrast mathematical ideas and generate their own examples. These students should make inferences from data and graphs, apply properties of informal geometry, and accurately use the tools of technology. Students at this level should understand the process of gathering and organizing data and be able to calculate, evaluate, and communicate results within the domain of statistics and probability.

ADVANCED LEVEL	**Eighth-grade students at the Advanced level *should be able to reach beyond the recognition, identification, and application of mathematical rules in order to generalize and synthesize concepts and principles in the five NAEP content areas.* In relation to the NAEP scale, Advanced-level achievement for eighth grade is defined by proficiency scores at or above 331.**

They should be able to probe examples and counter-examples in order to shape generalizations from which they can develop models. Eighth graders performing at the Advanced level should use number sense and geometric awareness to consider the reasonableness of an answer. They are expected to use abstract thinking to create unique problem-solving techniques and explain the reasoning processes underlying their conclusions.

FIGURE 2
(continued)

Levels of Mathematics Achievement

Grade 8 Basic-Level Example Item

Which of the following is both a multiple of 3 and a multiple of 7?

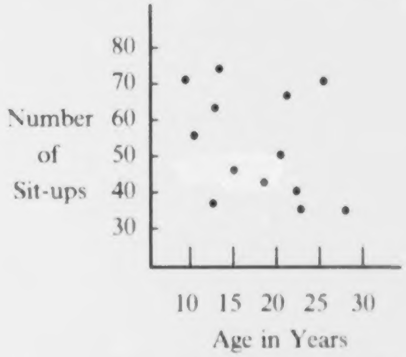
A. 7,007
B. 8,192
*C. 21,567
D. 22,287
E. 40,040

Did you use the calculator on this question?

Yes No

Percent Correct	
State	75 (1.8)
Nation	76 (1.3)

Grade 8 Proficient-Level Example Item



In the graph above, each dot shows the number of sit-ups and the corresponding age for one of 13 people. According to this graph, what is the median number of sit-ups for these 13 people?

A. 15
B. 20
C. 45
*D. 50
E. 55

Did you use the calculator on this question?

Yes No

Percent Correct	
State	19 (1.7)
Nation	23 (1.4)

FIGURE 2 (continued) | Levels of Mathematics Achievement

Grade 8 Advanced-Level Example Item

A	*B*
2	5
4	9
6	13
8	17
⋮	⋮
14	?

If the pattern shown in the table were continued, what number would appear in the box at the bottom of column *B* next to 14?

- A. 19
- B. 21
- C. 23
- D. 25
- *E. 29

Percent Correct	
State	19 (1.6)
Nation	25 (1.4)

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 4

Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement

Achievement Level		Grade 4 Percentage	Grade 8 Percentage
At or Above Advanced Level	**Mississippi**	0 (0.1)	0 (0.2)
	Southeast	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)
	Nation	2 (0.3)	3 (0.5)
At or Above Proficient Level	**Mississippi**	7 (0.7)	8 (0.8)
	Southeast	11 (1.4)	16 (1.0)
	Nation	18 (1.1)	23 (1.1)
At or Above Basic Level	**Mississippi**	37 (1.3)	38 (1.5)
	Southeast	48 (2.5)	53 (1.6)
	Nation	59 (1.1)	61 (1.2)
Below Basic Level	**Mississippi**	63 (1.3)	62 (1.5)
	Southeast	52 (2.5)	47 (1.6)
	Nation	41 (1.1)	39 (1.2)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

Clearly, many students in Mississippi fail to meet or exceed the achievement levels that prescribe what students should know and should be able to do. Educators and policymakers will need to look to many sources of information and opinion for explanations of these levels of performance. Among the possible explanations, several factors should not be overlooked. First, students may not be learning enough in school to reach the achievement levels. In 1983, the National Commission on Excellence in Education warned that "the educational foundations of our society are being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future."[14] In 1990, the President and the Governors committed the Nation to six goals for education, the third of which called for American students to "leave grades four, eight and twelve having demonstrated competency in challenging subject matter." The political leaders of this Nation are dissatisfied with the performance of American students. These NAEP findings confirm that a great many American students are not yet performing at the high standards embodied in the achievement levels.

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[14] National Commission on Excellence in Education, *A Nation at Risk* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 1983). In 1988, then-Secretary Bennett reported that the "precipitous downward slide of previous decades has been arrested, and we have begun the long climb back to reasonable standards." (p. 1 in *American Education Making it Work*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, 1988).)

Second, some students may not be reaching the higher achievement levels because schools may not be teaching the elements of mathematics that are included on the NAEP assessment, and because the assessment may not be covering some elements of mathematics included in the school curriculum. No assessment or test can cover all the different areas of mathematics that are taught in school. The content coverage of the NAEP mathematics assessment was set by a consensus approach. Teachers, curriculum specialists, subject matter specialists, local school administrators, parents, and members of the general public actively participated in deciding what are the most important elements of mathematics to be included in the assessment and for students to learn.[15] Since 1990, the content coverage of the NAEP mathematics assessment has been moving toward closer alignment with the curriculum and evaluation standards recommended by the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM).[16] The 1992 assessment has a greater emphasis on geometry and algebra and functions and less emphasis on numbers and operations than assessments prior to 1990. Included among the items are some constructed-response problem-solving questions that assess higher-level thinking skills that multiple-choice question formats cannot normally measure. The 1994 assessment will be even more closely aligned with the NCTM standards. Other evidence from NAEP, presented later in this report, indicates that many schools and teachers have not yet begun to follow the approach to teaching mathematics recommended by NCTM.

Third, the Basic, Proficient, and Advanced achievement levels reflect high performance standards for the 1992 NAEP mathematics scale. The establishment of achievement levels depends on securing a set of informed judgments of expectations for student educational performance and on summarizing the individual ratings into collective judgments. These expectations reflect the Board's policy definitions, which require that students at the central, Proficient level demonstrate "competency over challenging subject matter." The resulting standards are rigorous. The higher any standard is set, the fewer students will be able to reach that standard.

As measures of performance, both average proficiency scores and percentages of students who score above the critical achievement levels on the NAEP scale provide a valuable overall depiction of students' mathematics achievement. In order to present a closer look at how well students know particular areas of mathematics, the next section presents student performance in five content areas and Estimation skills.

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[15] NAEP Mathematics Consensus Project. *Mathematics Framework for the 1992 National Assessment of Educational Progress.* (Washington, DC: National Assessment Governing Board, 1992).

[16] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989).

CONTENT AREA PERFORMANCE

As previously indicated, the questions comprising the Trial State Assessment covered the content areas of Numbers and Operations; Measurement; Geometry; Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability; and Algebra and Functions; as well as Estimation skills. Estimation was measured using a special paced audiotape that limited the amount of time students had to work on each question and made any direct calculations of answers difficult. The information from the Estimation section is intended to supplement the data obtained from the Numbers and Operations and the Measurement questions administered using the more traditional paper-and-pencil or calculator approaches. Table 5A (average proficiency) and Table 5B (percentile distribution) provide the Mississippi, Southeast, and national results for each area.

Grade 4 Students in Mississippi performed lower than students in the nation in all of the six areas.

Grade 8 Students in Mississippi performed lower than students in the nation in all of the six areas.

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 5A

Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Content Area Performance

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	**Proficiency**
Numbers and Operations			
	Mississippi	198 (1.3)	256 (1.2)
	Southeast	205 (2.0)	263 (1.2)
	Nation	214 (0.9)	270 (0.9)
Measurement			
	Mississippi	206 (1.5)	236 (2.1)
	Southeast	214 (2.1)	253 (1.6)
	Nation	222 (0.9)	264 (1.3)
Geometry			
	Mississippi	202 (1.0)	239 (1.2)
	Southeast	212 (1.6)	253 (1.3)
	Nation	220 (0.7)	262 (1.0)
Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability			
	Mississippi	199 (1.5)	243 (1.8)
	Southeast	210 (2.2)	258 (1.7)
	Nation	218 (1.0)	267 (1.2)
Algebra and Functions			
	Mississippi	195 (1.3)	245 (1.6)
	Southeast	206 (2.2)	259 (1.3)
	Nation	216 (0.9)	266 (1.1)
Estimation Skills			
	Mississippi	188 (1.6)	259 (1.0)
	Southeast	195 (3.9)	264 (2.6)
	Nation	206 (1.8)	269 (1.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 5B

Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Content Area

	5th Percentile	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile
GRADE 4							
Numbers and Operations							
Mississippi	141 (2.7)	154 (2.9)	175 (1.8)	199 (1.5)	223 (1.3)	242 (2.1)	254 (2.0)
Southeast	148 (1.6)	159 (2.7)	182 (2.5)	206 (2.5)	228 (2.0)	249 (3.0)	261 (4.8)
Nation	154 (1.3)	168 (1.2)	191 (1.2)	215 (1.1)	239 (0.9)	259 (1.4)	270 (1.8)
Measurement							
Mississippi	153 (2.8)	164 (1.8)	184 (1.6)	206 (1.4)	228 (1.7)	247 (2.1)	258 (1.8)
Southeast	155 (4.0)	169 (2.8)	191 (1.7)	215 (2.4)	237 (1.9)	257 (3.1)	269 (3.6)
Nation	162 (1.8)	176 (1.3)	199 (1.1)	224 (0.9)	247 (1.6)	266 (1.3)	277 (1.4)
Geometry							
Mississippi	150 (3.0)	162 (1.6)	181 (1.2)	202 (1.3)	223 (1.5)	242 (1.4)	252 (2.1)
Southeast	159 (3.2)	171 (2.2)	190 (2.0)	213 (1.0)	234 (2.0)	252 (2.3)	263 (2.9)
Nation	167 (1.7)	179 (1.1)	199 (0.9)	221 (1.2)	242 (1.0)	260 (1.2)	270 (0.8)
Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability							
Mississippi	143 (2.9)	155 (2.5)	176 (2.0)	199 (1.5)	222 (2.1)	242 (1.5)	253 (2.2)
Southeast	154 (3.0)	166 (1.3)	187 (2.8)	211 (2.1)	233 (2.5)	252 (2.5)	264 (6.7)
Nation	160 (1.2)	173 (2.0)	196 (1.0)	220 (1.5)	242 (1.5)	260 (1.4)	270 (1.9)
Algebra and Functions							
Mississippi	137 (2.9)	150 (2.0)	171 (1.9)	195 (1.9)	219 (1.4)	241 (2.2)	252 (1.9)
Southeast	149 (3.8)	162 (3.6)	183 (2.1)	207 (2.0)	229 (3.6)	250 (3.4)	262 (4.8)
Nation	158 (1.5)	171 (1.5)	193 (1.0)	217 (1.4)	239 (1.5)	258 (1.4)	269 (1.4)
Estimation Skills							
Mississippi	130 (6.2)	143 (2.6)	165 (1.8)	188 (1.5)	212 (1.6)	233 (1.3)	244 (1.7)
Southeast	133 (10.0)	146 (6.6)	170 (5.3)	196 (3.3)	220 (3.9)	243 (4.8)	254 (6.5)
Nation	144 (3.0)	157 (5.2)	182 (1.8)	207 (2.0)	232 (2.5)	252 (2.1)	263 (2.4)
GRADE 8							
Numbers and Operations							
Mississippi	203 (2.8)	215 (1.6)	234 (1.9)	256 (1.2)	279 (1.4)	297 (2.0)	308 (0.7)
Southeast	207 (1.9)	219 (2.2)	239 (1.5)	264 (1.8)	287 (1.7)	306 (1.5)	316 (3.6)
Nation	211 (1.5)	223 (0.8)	246 (0.9)	271 (1.3)	295 (1.0)	315 (1.4)	326 (1.5)
Measurement							
Mississippi	166 (2.6)	181 (1.9)	207 (2.6)	236 (2.0)	266 (3.4)	293 (3.0)	308 (3.6)
Southeast	183 (4.5)	197 (3.7)	222 (2.1)	254 (2.5)	284 (1.5)	310 (4.1)	326 (3.7)
Nation	190 (2.1)	206 (1.3)	233 (1.4)	265 (1.5)	296 (1.6)	323 (2.8)	338 (1.9)
Geometry							
Mississippi	183 (4.2)	195 (2.1)	216 (1.4)	239 (1.5)	263 (1.4)	283 (1.9)	294 (4.3)
Southeast	198 (3.3)	210 (2.3)	230 (1.3)	254 (1.3)	277 (1.8)	297 (2.2)	309 (2.9)
Nation	204 (1.7)	216 (1.0)	238 (1.4)	262 (1.1)	286 (1.0)	307 (1.4)	318 (1.8)
Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability							
Mississippi	174 (2.6)	188 (2.3)	214 (1.6)	243 (1.8)	273 (2.0)	299 (2.1)	314 (2.9)
Southeast	191 (4.5)	205 (2.6)	230 (2.7)	259 (1.8)	286 (2.4)	310 (2.3)	322 (2.5)
Nation	196 (1.8)	212 (1.3)	238 (1.4)	268 (1.4)	297 (1.6)	320 (1.9)	333 (2.6)
Algebra and Functions							
Mississippi	182 (2.2)	196 (2.1)	219 (1.6)	245 (1.7)	271 (1.8)	293 (2.5)	307 (4.1)
Southeast	201 (5.3)	214 (2.1)	234 (1.2)	259 (2.4)	284 (2.5)	306 (2.5)	318 (3.2)
Nation	204 (1.6)	218 (1.5)	240 (1.3)	266 (1.3)	291 (1.4)	314 (2.1)	327 (2.4)
Estimation Skills							
Mississippi	216 (1.7)	225 (1.2)	241 (1.2)	258 (1.1)	276 (0.9)	294 (2.3)	303 (2.0)
Southeast	219 (6.2)	231 (4.2)	247 (3.7)	264 (2.8)	282 (3.8)	297 (3.1)	307 (4.2)
Nation	221 (3.1)	232 (1.9)	250 (1.9)	271 (1.5)	290 (1.5)	305 (2.3)	314 (1.9)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

CHAPTER 2

Mathematics Performance by Subpopulations

Many of the reforms recommended for mathematics education have emphasized the need to stress mathematics for all students.[17] Nevertheless, assessment results consistently show lower achievement for subpopulations of students who are less advantaged than their classmates.[18] The 1992 Trial State Assessment sheds further light on this by reporting on the performance of various subgroups of the student population defined by race ethnicity, type of community, parents' education level, and gender.

RACE/ETHNICITY

The Trial State Assessment results can be compared according to racial ethnic groups when the number of students in a racial ethnic group was sufficient in size to be reliably reported (at least 62 students). Table 6A (average proficiency) and Table 6B (percentile distribution) present fourth-grade mathematics performance results for White, Black, and Hispanic students, and eighth-grade mathematics performance results for White, Black, and Hispanic students from Mississippi.

In Mississippi:

Grade 4 White students demonstrated higher average mathematics proficiency than did Black or Hispanic students.

Grade 8 White students demonstrated higher average mathematics proficiency than did Black or Hispanic students.

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[17] *Everybody Counts: A Report to the Nation on the Future of Mathematics Education*, Lynn Steen, Ed. (Washington, DC: National Research Council, National Academy Press, 1989).

[18] Ina V.S. Mullis, John A. Dossey, Eugene H. Owen, and Gary W. Phillips. *The State of Mathematics Achievement: NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 6A

Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	**Proficiency**
Mississippi			
	White	217 (1.3)	262 (1.4)
	Black	188 (1.3)	230 (1.4)
	Hispanic	184 (2.9)	223 (3.1)
Southeast			
	White	219 (2.2)	269 (1.2)
	Black	190 (2.0)	233 (1.7)
	Hispanic	198 (3.4)	240 (2.8)!
Nation			
	White	226 (1.0)	276 (1.1)
	Black	191 (1.4)	236 (1.3)
	Hispanic	199 (1.5)	245 (1.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 6B

Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Race/Ethnicity

	5th Percentile	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile
GRADE 4							
White							
Mississippi	170 (2.9)	181 (1.8)	199 (1.3)	218 (1.2)	236 (1.6)	253 (2.7)	263 (2.4)
Southeast	168 (3.7)	179 (1.8)	200 (2.5)	220 (2.4)	239 (2.5)	256 (3.0)	267 (4.3)
Nation	175 (2.3)	187 (1.3)	207 (1.2)	227 (1.1)	246 (1.4)	263 (1.2)	272 (1.4)
Black							
Mississippi	142 (1.9)	152 (1.5)	170 (1.2)	188 (1.4)	208 (1.5)	225 (2.3)	234 (3.1)
Southeast	143 (3.9)	153 (3.8)	170 (4.0)	190 (2.6)	208 (2.3)	224 (2.2)	234 (3.1)
Nation	142 (3.4)	153 (2.9)	171 (2.3)	191 (2.6)	210 (1.7)	227 (1.8)	237 (3.1)
Hispanic							
Mississippi	134 (4.2)	144 (2.5)	162 (4.4)	182 (4.7)	206 (4.6)	225 (1.8)	233 (13.7)
Southeast	143 (9.2)	154 (3.8)	176 (5.7)	200 (6.5)	220 (3.5)	239 (5.7)	250 (4.4)
Nation	148 (4.5)	160 (2.7)	179 (1.0)	200 (1.9)	219 (1.8)	238 (2.4)	248 (3.5)
GRADE 8							
White							
Mississippi	209 (1.5)	223 (2.5)	242 (2.2)	263 (1.1)	284 (2.4)	302 (1.0)	312 (2.1)
Southeast	216 (2.0)	226 (1.0)	246 (1.1)	269 (2.1)	291 (0.9)	310 (2.0)	320 (2.5)
Nation	221 (1.6)	233 (1.3)	254 (1.5)	277 (1.3)	299 (1.2)	318 (2.1)	329 (2.0)
Black							
Mississippi	181 (4.7)	192 (2.0)	209 (1.7)	230 (1.7)	250 (1.5)	268 (2.2)	280 (2.2)
Southeast	187 (3.6)	197 (3.4)	213 (4.8)	233 (2.0)	254 (3.1)	272 (2.4)	284 (3.2)
Nation	187 (3.0)	197 (2.1)	215 (1.7)	236 (1.6)	257 (1.5)	275 (3.4)	286 (3.8)
Hispanic							
Mississippi	176 (6.6)	185 (7.8)	204 (4.0)	223 (3.4)	239 (4.5)	260 (4.3)	274 (3.2)
Southeast	183 (4.7)	193 (9.3)	216 (5.6)	241 (3.1)	262 (14.1)	282 (9.2)	303 (50.1)
Nation	189 (2.3)	201 (1.8)	221 (1.6)	244 (2.0)	268 (1.8)	289 (1.5)	301 (4.8)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

Table 7 presents mathematics performance by achievement levels. For Mississippi:

Grade 4 Some of the White students (14 percent), relatively few of the Black students (1 percent), and relatively few of the Hispanic students (2 percent) were at or above the Proficient level.

Grade 8 Some of the White students (16 percent), relatively few of the Black students (1 percent), and relatively few of the Hispanic students (1 percent) were at or above the Proficient level.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD NAEP 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 7

Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Race/Ethnicity

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Percentage	**Percentage**
At or Above Advanced Level			
Mississippi			
	White	1 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
	Black	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Hispanic	0 (0.7)	0 (0.0)
Southeast			
	White	2 (0.6)	2 (0.6)
	Black	0 (0.1)	0 (0.1)
	Hispanic	0 (0.4)	2 (1.9)!
Nation			
	White	3 (0.4)	4 (0.6)
	Black	0 (0.1)	0 (0.4)
	Hispanic	0 (0.3)	1 (0.3)
At or Above Proficient Level			
Mississippi			
	White	14 (1.4)	16 (1.4)
	Black	1 (0.4)	1 (0.5)
	Hispanic	2 (1.5)	1 (0.9)
Southeast			
	White	16 (2.1)	22 (1.3)
	Black	2 (0.9)	2 (0.8)
	Hispanic	5 (1.9)	7 (2.9)!
Nation			
	White	23 (1.5)	30 (1.4)
	Black	2 (0.7)	3 (0.8)
	Hispanic	5 (1.0)	7 (0.9)
At or Above Basic Level			
Mississippi			
	White	60 (1.7)	59 (1.9)
	Black	21 (1.7)	19 (1.4)
	Hispanic	21 (3.8)	12 (3.2)
Southeast			
	White	62 (2.9)	66 (1.7)
	Black	22 (2.5)	23 (2.3)
	Hispanic	35 (6.3)	29 (6.7)!
Nation			
	White	71 (1.4)	73 (1.4)
	Black	24 (1.9)	26 (2.2)
	Hispanic	35 (2.3)	37 (2.1)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 7
(continued)

Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Race/Ethnicity

		Grade 4	Grade 8
Below Basic Level		Percentage	Percentage
Mississippi			
	White	40 (1.7)	41 (1.9)
	Black	79 (1.7)	81 (1.4)
	Hispanic	79 (3.8)	88 (3.2)
Southeast			
	White	38 (2.9)	34 (1.7)
	Black	78 (2.5)	77 (2.3)
	Hispanic	65 (6.3)	71 (6.7)!
Nation			
	White	29 (1.4)	27 (1.4)
	Black	76 (1.9)	74 (2.2)
	Hispanic	65 (2.3)	63 (2.1)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

TYPE OF COMMUNITY

Table 8A (average proficiency) and Table 8B (percentile distribution) present the mathematics proficiency results for fourth-grade students attending public schools in areas classified as "other", disadvantaged urban areas, and extreme rural areas and for eighth-grade students attending public schools in areas classified as "other", disadvantaged urban areas, and extreme rural areas. (These are the "type of community" groups in Mississippi with student samples large enough to be reliably reported.)

In Mississippi:

Grade 4 Students attending schools in areas classified as "other" demonstrated higher average mathematics proficiency than did students attending schools in disadvantaged urban areas and about the same mathematics proficiency as did students attending schools in extreme rural areas.

Grade 8 Students attending schools in areas classified as "other" demonstrated about the same average mathematics proficiency as did students attending schools in disadvantaged urban areas or extreme rural areas.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 8A

Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency by Type of Community

	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Proficiency	Proficiency
Mississippi		
Disadvantaged urban	190 (3.2)!	240 (5.4)!
Extreme rural	204 (4.7)	245 (4.2)!
Other	200 (1.3)	245 (1.6)
Southeast		
Disadvantaged urban	190 (4.4)!	238 (6.9)!
Extreme rural	203 (6.1)!	255 (4.6)!
Other	212 (2.0)	260 (1.5)
Nation		
Disadvantaged urban	193 (2.9)	239 (2.7)
Extreme rural	216 (3.6)	267 (4.6)!
Other	218 (1.0)	268 (1.2)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 8B

Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Type of Community

	5th Percentile	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile
GRADE 4							
Disadvantaged urban							
Mississippi	139 (3.9)	150 (5.4)	168 (1.7)	192 (5.4)	213 (4.0)	226 (5.6)	232 (3.9)
Southeast	140 (4.0)	150 (9.0)	170 (8.1)	190 (4.1)	210 (4.3)	227 (6.7)	240 (5.5)
Nation	143 (4.6)	153 (6.4)	173 (3.3)	194 (3.9)	213 (3.3)	231 (4.6)	242 (3.8)
Extreme rural							
Mississippi	148 (11.7)	163 (6.9)	185 (4.9)	205 (4.3)	226 (4.1)	242 (3.1)	255 (15.1)
Southeast	151 (5.3)	159 (4.2)	178 (6.6)	203 (7.4)	227 (6.6)	245 (5.9)	257 (21.6)
Nation	160 (4.4)	171 (3.6)	194 (7.8)	219 (4.7)	238 (2.5)	255 (4.9)	265 (3.2)
Other							
Mississippi	148 (2.6)	160 (2.1)	178 (1.5)	199 (1.4)	222 (1.3)	242 (1.4)	252 (1.1)
Southeast	161 (3.5)	171 (2.8)	191 (2.6)	213 (3.2)	232 (1.9)	250 (2.5)	260 (2.0)
Nation	165 (2.4)	177 (1.2)	198 (1.5)	220 (1.1)	240 (1.2)	257 (1.2)	267 (1.0)

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THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 8B
(continued)

Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Type of Community

	5th Percentile	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile
GRADE 8							
Disadvantaged urban							
Mississippi	186 (6.5)	197 (4.9)	217 (7.1)	238 (11.3)	263 (9.3)	282 (12.5)	294 (3.8)
Southeast	184 (6.4)	194 (6.1)	216 (11.9)	237 (6.0)	260 (10.4)	281 (12.8)	297 (15.3)
Nation	184 (6.7)	195 (3.1)	216 (2.6)	237 (2.0)	259 (4.6)	284 (6.6)	299 (6.1)
Extreme rural							
Mississippi	192 (4.2)	203 (6.2)	223 (8.1)	245 (2.5)	267 (5.0)	287 (4.3)	300 (6.2)
Southeast	206 (9.2)	215 (5.9)	232 (5.1)	256 (4.9)	275 (6.9)	297 (4.6)	306 (7.8)
Nation	211 (7.2)	223 (3.2)	245 (6.6)	268 (5.1)	290 (4.4)	309 (5.7)	319 (4.6)
Other							
Mississippi	187 (6.3)	200 (1.6)	220 (1.8)	245 (1.8)	270 (1.8)	291 (1.7)	302 (3.5)
Southeast	202 (3.6)	214 (3.2)	235 (2.3)	261 (1.5)	286 (1.7)	308 (2.7)	316 (1.9)
Nation	208 (2.5)	221 (1.2)	243 (1.9)	268 (1.8)	293 (1.2)	313 (1.4)	325 (1.6)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

Table 9 presents mathematics performance by achievement levels. In Mississippi:

Grade 4 Relatively few of the students attending schools in areas classified as "other" (7 percent), none of the students in disadvantaged urban areas (0 percent), and relatively few of the students in extreme rural areas (7 percent) were at or above the Proficient level.

Grade 8 Relatively few of the students attending schools in areas classified as "other" (8 percent), relatively few of the students in disadvantaged urban areas (5 percent), and relatively few of the students in extreme rural areas (7 percent) were at or above the Proficient level.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 9

Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Type of Community

	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage	Percentage
At or Above Advanced Level		
Mississippi		
Disadvantaged urban	0 (0.0)!	0 (0.5)!
Extreme rural	1 (0.6)	0 (0.4)!
Other	0 (0.2)	0 (0.2)
Southeast		
Disadvantaged urban	0 (0.3)!	1 (0.7)!
Extreme rural	1 (0.7)!	1 (1.2)!
Other	1 (0.4)	1 (0.5)
Nation		
Disadvantaged urban	0 (0.2)	1 (0.4)
Extreme rural	1 (0.5)	2 (1.0)!
Other	2 (0.3)	3 (0.5)
At or Above Proficient Level		
Mississippi		
Disadvantaged urban	0 (0.4)!	5 (1.5)!
Extreme rural	7 (2.9)	7 (1.9)!
Other	7 (0.7)	8 (0.9)
Southeast		
Disadvantaged urban	3 (1.3)!	6 (3.3)!
Extreme rural	8 (3.5)!	12 (3.4)!
Other	11 (1.5)	18 (1.3)
Nation		
Disadvantaged urban	3 (1.0)	7 (1.5)
Extreme rural	15 (2.3)	21 (3.8)!
Other	17 (1.2)	24 (1.2)
At or Above Basic Level		
Mississippi		
Disadvantaged urban	28 (5.4)!	31 (8.0)!
Extreme rural	43 (5.2)	36 (5.5)!
Other	37 (1.8)	38 (1.9)
Southeast		
Disadvantaged urban	24 (6.4)!	28 (7.1)!
Extreme rural	41 (7.4)!	50 (7.3)!
Other	52 (3.2)	56 (2.2)
Nation		
Disadvantaged urban	27 (3.3)	28 (3.2)
Extreme rural	60 (5.2)	65 (6.2)!
Other	61 (1.4)	63 (1.6)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 9
(continued)

Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Type of Community

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Percentage	**Percentage**
Below Basic Level			
Mississippi			
	Disadvantaged urban	72 (5.4)!	69 (8.0)!
	Extreme rural	57 (5.2)	64 (5.5)!
	Other	63 (1.8)	62 (1.9)
Southeast			
	Disadvantaged urban	76 (6.4)!	72 (7.1)!
	Extreme rural	59 (7.4)!	50 (7.3)!
	Other	48 (3.2)	44 (2.2)
Nation			
	Disadvantaged urban	73 (3.3)	72 (3.2)
	Extreme rural	40 (5.2)	35 (6.2)!
	Other	39 (1.4)	37 (1.6)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution — the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

PARENTS' EDUCATION LEVEL

Previous NAEP findings have shown that students whose parents are better educated tend to have higher mathematics proficiency. Table 10A (average proficiency) and Table 10B (percentile distribution) show the mathematics proficiency results for fourth-grade public-school students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college, at least one parent had some education after high school, at least one parent graduated from high school, neither parent graduated from high school, and they did not know their parents' education level; and for eighth-grade public-school students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college, at least one parent had some education after high school, at least one parent graduated from high school, neither parent graduated from high school, and they did not know their parents' education level. (These are the groups with student samples large enough to be reliably reported.) In Mississippi:

Grade 4 Students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college demonstrated about the same average mathematics proficiency as did students who reported that at least one parent had some education after high school but higher mathematics proficiency than did students who reported that at least one parent graduated from high school, neither parent graduated from high school, or they did not know their parents' education level.

Grade 8 Students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college demonstrated about the same average mathematics proficiency as did students who reported that at least one parent had some education after high school but higher mathematics proficiency than did students who reported that at least one parent graduated from high school, neither parent graduated from high school, or they did not know their parents' education level.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 10A | Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency by Parents' Education

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	**Proficiency**
Mississippi			
	Graduated college	205 (1.6)	254 (1.6)
	Some education after high school	209 (2.9)	256 (2.0)
	Graduated high school	197 (2.4)	239 (1.6)
	Did not finish high school	193 (2.3)	234 (1.8)
	I don't know	197 (1.5)	231 (2.8)
Southeast			
	Graduated college	215 (2.2)	270 (1.9)
	Some education after high school	217 (3.8)	263 (2.0)
	Graduated high school	203 (3.3)	249 (1.9)
	Did not finish high school	198 (3.9)	246 (4.2)
	I don't know	205 (1.6)	248 (4.3)
Nation			
	Graduated college	225 (1.2)	279 (1.4)
	Some education after high school	223 (1.7)	270 (1.2)
	Graduated high school	212 (1.6)	256 (1.4)
	Did not finish high school	203 (2.7)	248 (1.8)
	I don't know	212 (0.9)	251 (1.7)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 10B

Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Parents' Education

	5th Percentile	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile
GRADE 4							
College graduate							
Mississippi	151 (3.1)	164 (1.6)	183 (2.9)	205 (1.5)	227 (1.9)	246 (2.0)	258 (3.0)
Southeast	155 (3.1)	168 (4.5)	191 (4.6)	216 (3.0)	238 (2.6)	259 (3.8)	270 (2.2)
Nation	164 (3.2)	179 (2.8)	203 (1.4)	227 (1.8)	248 (1.4)	266 (1.8)	276 (2.3)
Some college							
Mississippi	155 (11.0)	166 (5.6)	188 (3.7)	213 (7.8)	232 (4.4)	247 (4.5)	258 (7.1)
Southeast	158 (15.0)	176 (9.2)	197 (10.6)	218 (2.4)	240 (10.4)	260 (17.3)	270 (7.5)
Nation	163 (4.2)	179 (1.5)	202 (4.7)	227 (1.7)	245 (2.4)	259 (3.2)	268 (4.7)
High school graduate							
Mississippi	144 (8.9)	155 (4.0)	174 (2.0)	196 (2.8)	220 (2.1)	240 (3.5)	251 (5.0)
Southeast	152 (6.4)	163 (3.1)	181 (6.2)	204 (2.6)	225 (3.4)	241 (5.3)	250 (3.2)
Nation	159 (2.3)	172 (3.4)	191 (2.1)	214 (2.0)	233 (1.7)	251 (3.2)	262 (4.1)
High school non-graduate							
Mississippi	143 (7.1)	157 (6.0)	173 (2.4)	193 (2.8)	213 (4.6)	231 (5.3)	239 (2.8)
Southeast	149 (5.0)	158 (3.7)	175 (10.1)	200 (4.6)	216 (10.8)	238 (14.6)	247 (7.2)
Nation	154 (5.5)	164 (5.0)	183 (3.2)	204 (5.7)	223 (4.1)	241 (6.2)	249 (14.8)
I don't know							
Mississippi	147 (3.6)	157 (4.2)	176 (1.6)	198 (2.4)	218 (3.4)	236 (1.6)	246 (1.9)
Southeast	155 (3.5)	165 (3.4)	185 (2.3)	205 (1.7)	225 (1.4)	243 (4.0)	252 (4.7)
Nation	159 (2.6)	171 (1.5)	191 (1.6)	213 (1.5)	234 (1.5)	252 (1.8)	261 (0.9)
GRADE 8							
College graduate							
Mississippi	194 (1.8)	206 (2.6)	229 (4.3)	254 (2.4)	279 (1.5)	300 (1.6)	312 (3.2)
Southeast	208 (5.0)	223 (4.5)	246 (2.9)	272 (3.1)	295 (3.1)	313 (3.4)	324 (2.9)
Nation	215 (2.1)	230 (2.4)	254 (2.7)	281 (2.3)	305 (2.4)	324 (1.5)	334 (1.7)
Some college							
Mississippi	203 (3.0)	215 (2.6)	234 (3.0)	257 (2.4)	278 (3.1)	295 (3.4)	304 (4.8)
Southeast	206 (7.6)	220 (4.1)	240 (5.7)	264 (2.1)	285 (2.8)	309 (2.9)	318 (4.2)
Nation	213 (3.6)	226 (2.0)	248 (1.8)	269 (2.4)	293 (1.4)	314 (1.7)	325 (2.6)
High school graduate							
Mississippi	183 (1.5)	197 (4.1)	217 (2.3)	238 (1.5)	262 (1.6)	283 (3.4)	295 (2.8)
Southeast	196 (8.0)	207 (7.1)	225 (2.4)	247 (1.8)	271 (3.0)	293 (2.1)	305 (4.0)
Nation	200 (5.2)	212 (2.6)	233 (1.2)	257 (1.5)	280 (1.7)	298 (2.0)	310 (2.3)
High school non-graduate							
Mississippi	182 (5.1)	194 (6.1)	213 (3.8)	235 (2.1)	255 (2.2)	272 (4.2)	283 (3.9)
Southeast	202 (2.1)	208 (7.5)	225 (4.6)	244 (7.2)	268 (4.9)	286 (8.8)	297 (9.7)
Nation	199 (2.3)	208 (2.4)	226 (1.5)	245 (3.6)	270 (2.2)	291 (3.3)	302 (5.1)
I don't know							
Mississippi	181 (13.1)	189 (1.7)	207 (2.7)	231 (7.7)	254 (3.2)	273 (10.9)	289 (13.0)
Southeast	191 (6.2)	202 (12.4)	223 (4.9)	247 (5.6)	272 (6.0)	294 (8.1)	304 (6.1)
Nation	193 (3.0)	206 (3.6)	227 (2.8)	249 (3.3)	274 (4.1)	296 (3.1)	307 (5.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

Table 11 presents mathematics proficiency by achievement levels. In Mississippi:

Grade 4 Achievement was at or above the Proficient level for 9 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college, 10 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent had some education after high school, 6 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent graduated from high school, 2 percent of the students who reported that neither parent graduated from high school, and 4 percent of the students who reported that they did not know their parents' education level.

Grade 8 Achievement was at or above the Proficient level for 13 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent graduated from college, 11 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent had some education after high school, 5 percent of the students who reported that at least one parent graduated from high school, 2 percent of the students who reported that neither parent graduated from high school, and 4 percent of the students who reported that they did not know their parents' education level.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 11

Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Parents' Education

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Percentage	Percentage
At or Above Advanced Level			
Mississippi			
	Graduated college	1 (0.3)	1 (0.4)
	Some education after high school	0 (0.0)	0 (0.4)
	Graduated high school	0 (0.4)	0 (0.1)
	Did not finish high school	0 (0.3)	0 (0.4)
	I don't know	0 (0.2)	0 (0.0)
Southeast			
	Graduated college	3 (0.7)	3 (1.0)
	Some education after high school	0 (0.4)	1 (0.8)
	Graduated high school	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
	Did not finish high school	1 (1.1)	0 (0.0)
	I don't know	0 (0.5)	0 (0.5)
Nation			
	Graduated college	4 (0.7)	6 (1.0)
	Some education after high school	2 (0.7)	3 (0.7)
	Graduated high school	1 (0.5)	1 (0.4)
	Did not finish high school	0 (0.3)	1 (0.5)
	I don't know	1 (0.3)	1 (0.6)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep

1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 11
(continued)

Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Parents' Education

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Percentage	**Percentage**
At or Above Proficient Level			
Mississippi			
	Graduated college	9 (1.3)	13 (1.3)
	Some education after high school	10 (3.4)	11 (2.1)
	Graduated high school	6 (1.4)	5 (1.0)
	Did not finish high school	2 (1.2)	2 (0.9)
	I don't know	4 (0.7)	4 (1.7)
Southeast			
	Graduated college	16 (1.7)	26 (2.2)
	Some education after high school	17 (5.3)	19 (1.8)
	Graduated high school	6 (2.6)	9 (1.2)
	Did not finish high school	5 (2.7)	6 (3.0)
	I don't know	7 (0.9)	9 (3.0)
Nation			
	Graduated college	25 (2.0)	36 (1.9)
	Some education after high school	21 (2.5)	24 (1.5)
	Graduated high school	12 (1.8)	13 (1.3)
	Did not finish high school	5 (1.9)	8 (1.8)
	I don't know	12 (1.1)	11 (1.9)
At or Above Basic Level			
Mississippi			
	Graduated college	42 (2.1)	48 (2.2)
	Some education after high school	53 (4.4)	51 (3.1)
	Graduated high school	34 (3.2)	30 (2.3)
	Did not finish high school	27 (4.0)	24 (2.2)
	I don't know	33 (2.0)	23 (3.7)
Southeast			
	Graduated college	56 (3.1)	67 (2.9)
	Some education after high school	58 (6.1)	61 (3.1)
	Graduated high school	42 (4.6)	42 (2.2)
	Did not finish high school	34 (7.8)	37 (7.3)
	I don't know	42 (2.2)	40 (6.1)
Nation			
	Graduated college	68 (1.4)	74 (1.4)
	Some education after high school	68 (3.3)	67 (1.9)
	Graduated high school	54 (2.8)	51 (2.2)
	Did not finish high school	40 (5.2)	39 (3.3)
	I don't know	52 (1.5)	43 (2.5)
Below Basic Level			
Mississippi			
	Graduated college	58 (2.1)	52 (2.2)
	Some education after high school	47 (4.4)	49 (3.1)
	Graduated high school	66 (3.2)	70 (2.3)
	Did not finish high school	73 (4.0)	76 (2.2)
	I don't know	67 (2.0)	77 (3.7)
Southeast			
	Graduated college	44 (3.1)	33 (2.9)
	Some education after high school	42 (6.1)	39 (3.1)
	Graduated high school	58 (4.6)	58 (2.2)
	Did not finish high school	66 (7.8)	63 (7.3)
	I don't know	58 (2.2)	60 (6.1)
Nation			
	Graduated college	32 (1.4)	26 (1.4)
	Some education after high school	32 (3.3)	33 (1.9)
	Graduated high school	46 (2.8)	49 (2.2)
	Did not finish high school	60 (5.2)	61 (3.3)
	I don't know	48 (1.5)	57 (2.5)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

GENDER

Table 12A (average proficiency) and Table 12B (percentile distribution) provide the mathematics proficiency results by gender.

- In Mississippi, in both fourth grade and eighth grade, there appears to be no significant difference in the average mathematics proficiency of males and females attending public schools.

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 12A

Average Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency by Gender

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	Proficiency
Mississippi			
	Male	199 (1.3)	247 (1.6)
	Female	201 (1.3)	244 (1.4)
Southeast			
	Male	209 (1.6)	257 (1.6)
	Female	209 (2.7)	259 (1.4)
Nation			
	Male	218 (0.9)	266 (1.2)
	Female	216 (1.1)	267 (1.2)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 12B

Percentiles of Mathematics Proficiency in Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public Schools by Gender

	5th Percentile	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile
GRADE 4							
Male							
Mississippi	146 (3.1)	158 (2.6)	177 (2.1)	199 (1.0)	221 (2.2)	240 (2.5)	252 (2.1)
Southeast	154 (2.5)	165 (1.6)	185 (3.3)	210 (1.6)	231 (2.3)	249 (2.7)	262 (5.6)
Nation	160 (2.2)	173 (1.5)	196 (0.7)	220 (1.3)	242 (1.2)	260 (1.5)	271 (1.8)
Female							
Mississippi	149 (3.6)	161 (4.7)	180 (2.4)	201 (1.2)	224 (2.1)	241 (1.6)	252 (1.9)
Southeast	155 (2.1)	166 (3.2)	187 (2.8)	209 (3.4)	231 (3.9)	250 (3.2)	260 (6.4)
Nation	162 (1.0)	174 (1.3)	195 (2.7)	218 (1.5)	238 (1.7)	256 (1.2)	266 (1.0)
GRADE 8							
Male							
Mississippi	190 (4.8)	201 (2.2)	222 (2.0)	247 (1.1)	272 (2.8)	293 (2.4)	304 (2.7)
Southeast	199 (5.0)	211 (4.7)	233 (2.0)	258 (2.0)	282 (2.2)	303 (1.6)	315 (4.2)
Nation	204 (2.6)	217 (1.7)	240 (2.1)	268 (1.4)	293 (0.9)	313 (2.0)	325 (1.8)
Female							
Mississippi	188 (2.3)	200 (1.7)	221 (1.7)	244 (1.4)	268 (1.6)	289 (4.1)	300 (2.9)
Southeast	202 (2.7)	214 (2.9)	233 (1.7)	259 (1.9)	284 (2.0)	305 (3.5)	316 (1.9)
Nation	206 (1.3)	219 (1.8)	241 (1.3)	267 (1.4)	292 (1.3)	314 (1.7)	325 (2.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

Table 13 presents mathematics performance by achievement levels.

- There was no significant difference between the percentages of fourth-grade males and females in Mississippi who were at or above the Proficient level (7 percent for females and 6 percent for males). In addition, there was no significant difference between the percentages of eighth-grade males and females in Mississippi who were at or above the Proficient level (8 percent for females and 10 percent for males).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 13

Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Achievement by Gender

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Percentage	**Percentage**
At or Above Advanced Level			
Mississippi			
	Male	0 (0.1)	1 (0.3)
	Female	0 (0.2)	0 (0.2)
Southeast			
	Male	1 (0.4)	1 (0.6)
	Female	1 (0.6)	2 (0.5)
Nation			
	Male	3 (0.5)	3 (0.6)
	Female	2 (0.3)	3 (0.6)
At or Above Proficient Level			
Mississippi			
	Male	6 (0.9)	10 (0.9)
	Female	7 (0.8)	8 (1.1)
Southeast			
	Male	11 (1.3)	16 (1.4)
	Female	11 (2.4)	17 (1.7)
Nation			
	Male	19 (1.1)	24 (1.3)
	Female	16 (1.4)	23 (1.4)
At or Above Basic Level			
Mississippi			
	Male	36 (1.7)	40 (1.9)
	Female	39 (1.8)	37 (1.9)
Southeast			
	Male	48 (2.4)	53 (2.1)
	Female	48 (3.8)	53 (1.9)
Nation			
	Male	60 (1.2)	61 (1.4)
	Female	58 (1.7)	61 (1.3)
Below Basic Level			
Mississippi			
	Male	64 (1.7)	60 (1.9)
	Female	61 (1.8)	63 (1.9)
Southeast			
	Male	52 (2.4)	47 (2.1)
	Female	52 (3.8)	47 (1.9)
Nation			
	Male	40 (1.2)	39 (1.4)
	Female	42 (1.7)	39 (1.3)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

CONTENT AREA PERFORMANCE

Tables 14A-14F provide a summary of content area performance by race/ethnicity, type of community, parents' education level, and gender.

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 14A

Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Numbers and Operations by Subpopulation

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	Proficiency
TOTAL			
	Mississippi	198 (1.3)	256 (1.2)
	Southeast	205 (2.0)	263 (1.2)
	Nation	214 (0.9)	270 (0.9)
RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	Mississippi	215 (1.6)	270 (1.4)
	Southeast	215 (2.3)	272 (1.2)
	Nation	223 (1.1)	279 (1.0)
Black	Mississippi	187 (1.8)	243 (1.4)
	Southeast	187 (2.1)	242 (1.5)
	Nation	188 (1.4)	243 (1.3)
Hispanic	Mississippi	181 (3.1)	237 (3.6)
	Southeast	195 (3.8)	245 (2.7)!
	Nation	196 (2.0)	249 (1.6)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY			
Disadvantaged urban	Mississippi	188 (4.8)!	252 (5.7)!
	Southeast	188 (4.6)!	245 (5.3)!
	Nation	191 (2.9)	244 (2.6)
Extreme rural	Mississippi	203 (5.2)	254 (4.1)!
	Southeast	200 (6.3)!	261 (3.9)!
	Nation	213 (3.6)	271 (3.9)!
Other	Mississippi	198 (1.5)	256 (1.6)
	Southeast	208 (2.1)	265 (1.6)
	Nation	215 (1.1)	271 (1.1)
PARENTS' EDUCATION			
Graduated college	Mississippi	203 (2.0)	263 (1.7)
	Southeast	213 (2.2)	274 (1.8)
	Nation	223 (1.4)	281 (1.3)
Some education after high school	Mississippi	210 (3.9)	265 (2.0)
	Southeast	213 (4.2)	268 (1.9)
	Nation	220 (2.1)	273 (1.1)
Graduated high school	Mississippi	196 (2.8)	251 (1.6)
	Southeast	199 (3.5)	255 (2.1)
	Nation	209 (1.9)	261 (1.4)
Did not finish high school	Mississippi	191 (2.7)	246 (2.0)
	Southeast	193 (4.2)	252 (4.2)
	Nation	199 (2.8)	253 (1.8)
I don't know	Mississippi	195 (1.7)	240 (2.5)
	Southeast	200 (1.9)	252 (4.0)
	Nation	208 (1.1)	254 (1.7)
GENDER			
Male	Mississippi	197 (1.6)	256 (1.6)
	Southeast	205 (1.6)	262 (1.7)
	Nation	216 (1.0)	269 (1.1)
Female	Mississippi	200 (1.7)	256 (1.7)
	Southeast	205 (3.1)	264 (1.5)
	Nation	213 (1.3)	271 (1.1)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 14B

Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Measurement by Subpopulation

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	**Proficiency**
TOTAL			
	Mississippi	206 (1.5)	236 (2.1)
	Southeast	214 (2.1)	253 (1.6)
	Nation	222 (0.9)	264 (1.3)
RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	Mississippi	224 (1.6)	257 (2.4)
	Southeast	225 (2.4)	267 (1.6)
	Nation	232 (1.1)	276 (1.5)
Black	Mississippi	193 (1.7)	216 (2.4)
	Southeast	193 (2.6)	221 (2.5)
	Nation	193 (1.7)	225 (1.9)
Hispanic	Mississippi	188 (4.4)	216 (4.3)
	Southeast	203 (3.5)	233 (5.3)!
	Nation	202 (1.6)	241 (1.9)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY			
Disadvantaged urban	Mississippi	195 (3.4)!	233 (7.0)!
	Southeast	193 (5.3)!	227 (9.4)!
	Nation	194 (3.6)	229 (3.5)
Extreme rural	Mississippi	209 (5.6)	235 (5.6)!
	Southeast	208 (7.1)!	251 (4.8)!
	Nation	222 (4.1)	265 (5.5)!
Other	Mississippi	205 (1.6)	236 (2.4)
	Southeast	218 (2.2)	256 (2.2)
	Nation	224 (1.0)	266 (1.6)
PARENTS' EDUCATION			
Graduated college	Mississippi	210 (1.9)	246 (2.3)
	Southeast	219 (2.4)	268 (3.0)
	Nation	229 (1.4)	279 (2.3)
Some education after high school	Mississippi	212 (5.9)	246 (4.3)
	Southeast	222 (4.4)	257 (3.0)
	Nation	228 (1.9)	267 (1.5)
Graduated high school	Mississippi	202 (3.4)	229 (2.3)
	Southeast	209 (3.3)	242 (3.1)
	Nation	218 (1.7)	251 (1.8)
Did not finish high school	Mississippi	199 (2.5)	222 (2.9)
	Southeast	203 (4.4)	240 (5.7)
	Nation	207 (3.3)	243 (2.6)
I don't know	Mississippi	203 (1.8)	220 (4.7)
	Southeast	210 (2.0)	244 (6.1)
	Nation	217 (0.9)	248 (2.2)
GENDER			
Male	Mississippi	206 (1.9)	243 (2.8)
	Southeast	215 (1.9)	255 (2.2)
	Nation	224 (1.1)	266 (1.4)
Female	Mississippi	208 (1.5)	230 (2.2)
	Southeast	213 (2.7)	252 (1.9)
	Nation	221 (1.2)	262 (1.7)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 14C

Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Geometry by Subpopulation

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	**Proficiency**
TOTAL			
	Mississippi	202 (1.0)	239 (1.2)
	Southeast	212 (1.6)	253 (1.3)
	Nation	220 (0.7)	262 (1.0)
RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	Mississippi	217 (1.7)	256 (1.7)
	Southeast	222 (1.9)	263 (1.5)
	Nation	228 (0.9)	271 (1.2)
Black	Mississippi	192 (1.3)	222 (1.6)
	Southeast	193 (2.2)	230 (2.3)
	Nation	195 (1.5)	233 (1.7)
Hispanic	Mississippi	188 (4.1)	218 (3.7)
	Southeast	204 (3.8)	241 (3.4)!
	Nation	205 (1.4)	245 (1.4)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY			
Disadvantaged urban	Mississippi	191 (3.3)!	237 (6.0)!
	Southeast	193 (5.3)!	235 (6.8)!
	Nation	196 (2.9)	237 (2.7)
Extreme rural	Mississippi	205 (4.5)	238 (3.5)!
	Southeast	208 (4.4)!	248 (5.4)!
	Nation	219 (3.2)	261 (5.2)!
Other	Mississippi	202 (1.1)	239 (1.6)
	Southeast	216 (2.3)	256 (1.6)
	Nation	222 (1.0)	263 (1.2)
PARENTS' EDUCATION			
Graduated college	Mississippi	206 (1.4)	245 (1.7)
	Southeast	217 (2.1)	264 (2.1)
	Nation	225 (1.0)	272 (1.4)
Some education after high school	Mississippi	209 (4.2)	249 (2.1)
	Southeast	218 (4.3)	257 (2.0)
	Nation	223 (2.0)	264 (1.4)
Graduated high school	Mississippi	197 (2.6)	232 (1.7)
	Southeast	206 (2.9)	246 (2.0)
	Nation	215 (1.6)	254 (1.4)
Did not finish high school	Mississippi	196 (2.6)	229 (2.1)
	Southeast	205 (4.5)	243 (2.9)
	Nation	208 (2.5)	246 (1.4)
I don't know	Mississippi	201 (2.0)	233 (3.2)
	Southeast	210 (2.0)	245 (4.2)
	Nation	217 (1.0)	248 (1.7)
GENDER			
Male	Mississippi	200 (1.4)	241 (1.8)
	Southeast	212 (1.8)	253 (1.6)
	Nation	221 (0.8)	262 (1.2)
Female	Mississippi	205 (1.2)	237 (1.4)
	Southeast	212 (1.7)	254 (1.6)
	Nation	219 (1.0)	262 (1.2)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 14D | Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability by Subpopulation

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	**Proficiency**
TOTAL			
	Mississippi	199 (1.5)	243 (1.8)
	Southeast	210 (2.2)	258 (1.7)
	Nation	218 (1.0)	267 (1.2)
RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	Mississippi	217 (1.5)	264 (2.0)
	Southeast	221 (2.6)	270 (1.8)
	Nation	227 (1.3)	278 (1.3)
Black	Mississippi	186 (1.9)	224 (1.9)
	Southeast	190 (2.6)	231 (2.2)
	Nation	191 (1.6)	234 (1.7)
Hispanic	Mississippi	183 (3.7)	214 (3.6)
	Southeast	201 (3.4)	235 (3.7)!
	Nation	201 (1.4)	241 (1.7)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY			
Disadvantaged urban	Mississippi	191 (5.4)!	231 (8.0)!
	Southeast	192 (4.0)!	237 (8.5)!
	Nation	194 (3.0)	236 (3.4)
Extreme rural	Mississippi	202 (5.6)	246 (6.3)!
	Southeast	205 (7.2)!	256 (7.5)!
	Nation	217 (3.9)	269 (5.9)!
Other	Mississippi	199 (1.4)	242 (2.0)
	Southeast	213 (2.2)	260 (2.1)
	Nation	219 (1.3)	268 (1.4)
PARENTS' EDUCATION			
Graduated college	Mississippi	205 (2.2)	253 (2.3)
	Southeast	215 (2.7)	271 (2.6)
	Nation	224 (1.4)	281 (1.8)
Some education after high school	Mississippi	206 (3.7)	255 (3.0)
	Southeast	221 (3.9)	267 (2.6)
	Nation	225 (1.9)	273 (1.6)
Graduated high school	Mississippi	193 (2.3)	237 (2.8)
	Southeast	205 (4.0)	246 (2.6)
	Nation	214 (2.0)	254 (1.8)
Did not finish high school	Mississippi	192 (2.6)	229 (2.4)
	Southeast	200 (3.7)	244 (5.7)
	Nation	204 (2.1)	246 (2.5)
I don't know	Mississippi	196 (1.6)	224 (4.2)
	Southeast	206 (2.0)	247 (5.3)
	Nation	213 (1.1)	248 (2.2)
GENDER			
Male	Mississippi	197 (2.1)	244 (2.4)
	Southeast	210 (2.0)	258 (2.0)
	Nation	219 (1.1)	266 (1.4)
Female	Mississippi	201 (1.5)	243 (2.0)
	Southeast	211 (3.0)	258 (2.1)
	Nation	218 (1.3)	267 (1.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 14E

Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Algebra and Functions by Subpopulation

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	**Proficiency**
TOTAL			
	Mississippi	195 (1.3)	245 (1.6)
	Southeast	206 (2.2)	259 (1.3)
	Nation	216 (0.9)	266 (1.1)
RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	Mississippi	212 (1.6)	261 (1.9)
	Southeast	216 (2.7)	269 (1.5)
	Nation	224 (1.1)	275 (1.3)
Black	Mississippi	183 (1.6)	230 (1.7)
	Southeast	188 (2.3)	236 (2.1)
	Nation	190 (1.7)	237 (2.1)
Hispanic	Mississippi	180 (4.9)	217 (3.8)
	Southeast	195 (3.6)	240 (2.4)!
	Nation	197 (1.7)	243 (1.5)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY			
Disadvantaged urban	Mississippi	182 (4.3)!	236 (5.4)!
	Southeast	188 (4.4)!	241 (7.4)!
	Nation	192 (3.1)	240 (3.0)
Extreme rural	Mississippi	200 (4.5)	244 (4.8)!
	Southeast	200 (6.8)!	257 (3.7)!
	Nation	213 (3.7)	266 (4.0)!
Other	Mississippi	195 (1.5)	244 (1.9)
	Southeast	210 (2.3)	261 (1.7)
	Nation	217 (1.1)	267 (1.4)
PARENTS' EDUCATION			
Graduated college	Mississippi	200 (2.1)	254 (2.4)
	Southeast	212 (2.8)	270 (2.0)
	Nation	223 (1.5)	278 (1.7)
Some education after high school	Mississippi	205 (3.7)	255 (2.2)
	Southeast	216 (3.7)	263 (2.7)
	Nation	221 (1.9)	268 (1.7)
Graduated high school	Mississippi	193 (2.9)	237 (2.4)
	Southeast	200 (3.9)	250 (1.8)
	Nation	211 (1.9)	255 (1.4)
Did not finish high school	Mississippi	187 (2.4)	233 (2.2)
	Southeast	195 (4.0)	247 (4.0)
	Nation	202 (2.7)	248 (1.9)
I don't know	Mississippi	191 (2.2)	231 (5.5)
	Southeast	203 (1.9)	249 (3.5)
	Nation	211 (1.1)	251 (1.6)
GENDER			
Male	Mississippi	193 (1.4)	244 (1.8)
	Southeast	205 (1.8)	257 (1.9)
	Nation	215 (1.1)	264 (1.3)
Female	Mississippi	197 (1.7)	245 (2.0)
	Southeast	208 (3.1)	261 (1.7)
	Nation	216 (1.6)	267 (1.4)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 14F | Fourth- and Eighth-Grade Public-School Performance in Estimation by Subpopulation

		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Proficiency	**Proficiency**
TOTAL			
	Mississippi	188 (1.6)	259 (1.0)
	Southeast	195 (3.9)	264 (2.6)
	Nation	206 (1.8)	269 (1.5)
RACE/ETHNICITY			
White	Mississippi	206 (1.9)	270 (1.3)
	Southeast	210 (3.7)	270 (2.8)
	Nation	218 (2.1)	276 (1.6)
Black	Mississippi	175 (1.9)	247 (1.1)
	Southeast	169 (5.2)	250 (3.3)!
	Nation	173 (3.5)	248 (3.5)
Hispanic	Mississippi	175 (3.8)	243 (3.5)
	Southeast	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
	Nation	190 (3.1)	252 (2.6)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY			
Disadvantaged urban	Mississippi	181 (6.0)!	253 (5.3)!
	Southeast	*** (**.*)	256 (6.1)!
	Nation	173 (5.7)!	249 (5.9)!
Extreme rural	Mississippi	189 (5.7)	257 (3.6)!
	Southeast	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
	Nation	189 (10.0)!	273 (5.9)!
Other	Mississippi	188 (1.7)	259 (1.2)
	Southeast	201 (2.2)	265 (2.9)
	Nation	211 (2.0)	268 (2.0)
PARENTS' EDUCATION			
Graduated college	Mississippi	192 (1.9)	265 (1.2)
	Southeast	205 (5.0)	271 (3.1)
	Nation	216 (2.4)	279 (1.9)
Some education after high school	Mississippi	197 (3.2)	265 (1.5)
	Southeast	*** (**.*)	269 (5.0)
	Nation	219 (3.6)	273 (2.9)
Graduated high school	Mississippi	184 (2.8)	254 (1.8)
	Southeast	186 (5.8)	260 (3.6)
	Nation	201 (4.2)	261 (2.4)
Did not finish high school	Mississippi	180 (3.3)	250 (1.6)
	Southeast	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
	Nation	190 (4.6)	258 (3.3)
I don't know	Mississippi	185 (2.0)	247 (2.5)
	Southeast	186 (5.6)	*** (**.*)
	Nation	196 (3.0)	252 (3.5)
GENDER			
Male	Mississippi	190 (1.7)	260 (1.4)
	Southeast	197 (4.2)	268 (2.9)
	Nation	210 (1.9)	272 (1.7)
Female	Mississippi	186 (1.9)	257 (1.0)
	Southeast	192 (4.1)	260 (3.2)
	Nation	203 (2.4)	266 (1.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

PART TWO

Finding a Context for Understanding Students' Mathematics Proficiency

In its landmark undertaking to set standards for mathematics curriculum and teaching, the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM) made numerous recommendations for reforming how teachers teach the subject and how students learn it.[19] According to NCTM, to improve the nation's mathematics proficiency, all students must learn more, and often different, mathematics, and instruction in mathematics must be significantly revised.

The results of the Trial State Assessment can be used to monitor students' progress in achieving the NCTM recommendations and to examine both school and home contexts for educational support. The public-school students participating in the 1992 Trial State Assessment, their mathematics teachers, and the principals or other administrators in their schools were asked to complete questionnaires on policies, instruction, and programs. These student, teacher, and school data help to describe some of the current practices and emphases in mathematics education, illuminate some of the factors that appear to be related to fourth- and/or eighth-grade public-school students' proficiency in the subject, and provide an educational context for understanding data on student achievement. The data from the questionnaires also provide a means to examine changes in policies, instruction, and programs at the eighth-grade level between 1990 and 1992 for those states and territories that participated in both Trial State Assessment Programs.

The questionnaire results provide a broad picture of educational practices prevalent in American schools and classrooms. It is important to note that the NAEP data cannot establish cause-and-effect links between various contextual factors and students' mathematics proficiency. However, the results do provide information about important relationships between the contextual factors and proficiency.

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[19] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics*. (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989); *Professional Standards for Teaching Mathematics*. (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1991).

In many instances, NAEP findings reveal that educational researchers' suggestions about what strategies work best to help students learn often go unheeded. For example, NCTM has recommended that teachers employ more hands-on activities and student-centered learning techniques. However, as described in Chapter 4, and similar to the findings from the 1990 NAEP mathematics assessment, NAEP data indicate that classroom work is still dominated by textbooks or worksheets. Also, it is widely recognized that home environment has an enormous impact on future academic achievement. Yet, as shown in Chapters 3 and 7, and again similar to the findings from the 1990 NAEP mathematics assessment, large proportions of students still report spending much more time each day watching television than doing mathematics homework.

The contextual information provided in Part Two of this report focuses on five major areas: instructional content, instructional practices and experiences, teacher characteristics, school characteristics and context, and conditions outside of school that affect instruction and learning. Part Two consists of five chapters. Chapter 3 discusses instructional content and its relationship to students' mathematics proficiency. Chapter 4 focuses on instructional practices -- how instruction is delivered. Chapter 5 is devoted to calculator and computer use, while Chapter 6 provides information about teachers and Chapter 7 examines students' home support for learning.

72

CHAPTER 3

What Are Students Taught in Mathematics?

According to NCTM, curricular reform in grades kindergarten through 4 is necessary and must address both the content and emphasis of the curriculum as well as approaches to instruction. The need for reform is equally great in grades 5 through 8, where the current curriculum also does not match NCTM's ideal.[20] This chapter focuses on curricular and instructional content issues in Mississippi public schools and their relationship to students' proficiency.

Table 15 provides a profile of the fourth- and eighth-grade public schools' policies and practices in Mississippi. Some of the salient results obtained from the school and teacher questionnaires are:

- According to the schools, almost all of the fourth-grade students and about three quarters of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi (92 percent and 77 percent, respectively) were in public schools where mathematics was identified as a special priority.

- According to the schools in Mississippi, more than half of the eighth-grade students (59 percent) could take an algebra course in eighth grade for high-school course placement or credit.

- According to the schools in Mississippi, 96 percent of the eighth-grade students were taught mathematics by teachers who teach only one subject.

- According to their teachers, about one quarter of the fourth-grade students and less than half of the eighth-grade students (30 percent and 44 percent, respectively) were typically taught mathematics in a class that was grouped by mathematics ability.

- According to their mathematics teachers, 76 percent of the fourth-grade students and 60 percent of the eighth-grade students received four or more hours of mathematics instruction per week.

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[20] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989); *Professional Standards for Teaching Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1991).

THE NATION'S
REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 15

Mathematics Policies and Practices in Mississippi Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public Schools

	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage	**Percentage**
Percentage of students in public schools that identified ***mathematics as receiving special emphasis*** in school-wide goals and objectives, instruction, in-service training, etc.		
Mississippi	92 (2.4)	77 (3.8)
Southeast	70 (7.6)	71 (7.8)
Nation	74 (3.4)	68 (3.7)
Percentage of eighth-grade public-school students who are ***offered a course in algebra*** for high school course placement or credit		
Mississippi	--- (--.-)	59 (4.3)
Southeast	--- (--.-)	72 (6.5)
Nation	--- (--.-)	79 (3.8)
Percentage of eighth-grade students in public schools who are taught by ***teachers who teach only mathematics***		
Mississippi	--- (--.-)	96 (1.9)
Southeast	--- (--.-)	89 (3.2)
Nation	--- (--.-)	89 (2.3)
Percentage of students in public schools who are ***assigned to a mathematics class by their ability*** in mathematics		
Mississippi	30 (4.1)	44 (3.5)
Southeast	18 (3.4)	50 (4.3)
Nation	27 (3.0)	61 (2.6)
Percentage of students in public schools who receive ***four or more hours of mathematics instruction per week***		
Mississippi	76 (3.2)	60 (4.2)
Southeast	88 (2.7)	37 (4.1)
Nation	74 (2.5)	32 (3.1)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). --- Item does not apply to Grade 4.

CURRICULUM COVERAGE

Course taking is related to mathematics proficiency because students who take more mathematics classes tend to learn more mathematics than those students who take fewer classes in this subject, or because students who are more proficient tend to take more mathematics courses and, in some cases, because the higher-achieving students are tracked into more advanced courses.[21] To place students' mathematics proficiency in a curriculum-related context, it is necessary to examine the extent to which students in Mississippi are taking mathematics courses. Typically, all fourth-grade students take mathematics. All eighth graders, with very few exceptions, also take mathematics. However, the eighth graders take different types of mathematics courses, as shown in Table 16.

- A greater percentage of students in Mississippi were taking eighth-grade mathematics (67 percent) than were taking a course in pre-algebra or algebra (32 percent). Across the nation, however, about the same percentage of students were taking eighth-grade mathematics (50 percent) as were taking a course in pre-algebra or algebra (47 percent).
- Students in Mississippi who were enrolled in eighth-grade mathematics courses exhibited lower average mathematics proficiency than did those who were in pre-algebra or algebra courses.

Further, from Table A16 (Page 146) in the Data Appendix:[22]

- About the same percentage of eighth-grade females (33 percent) as males (30 percent) in Mississippi were enrolled in pre-algebra or algebra courses.
- In Mississippi, 41 percent of White students, 22 percent of Black students, and 18 percent of Hispanic students were enrolled in pre-algebra or algebra courses.
- In addition, 29 percent of students attending schools in areas classified as "other", 26 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 49 percent of students in extreme rural areas were enrolled in pre-algebra or algebra courses.

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[21] Ina V.S. Mullis, John A. Dossey, Eugene H. Owen, and Gary W. Phillips. *The State of Mathematics Achievement: NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

[22] For every table in the body of the report that includes estimates of average proficiency, the Data Appendix provides a corresponding table presenting the results for the four subpopulations -- race ethnicity, type of community, parents' education level, and gender. Results for the region are contained in *The 1992 State of Mathematics Achievement: NAEP's Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1993).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 16

Eighth-Grade Students' Reports on the Mathematics Class They Are Taking

What kind of mathematics class are you taking this year?	Grade 8 **Percentage and Proficiency**
Eighth-grade Mathematics	
Mississippi	67 (2.4) 235 (1.2)
Southeast	50 (5.7) 246 (2.9)
Nation	50 (2.9) 253 (1.5)
Pre-algebra	
Mississippi	19 (2.1) 259 (1.9)
Southeast	31 (5.2) 265 (3.8)
Nation	28 (2.5) 271 (1.7)
Algebra	
Mississippi	13 (1.0) 282 (2.6)
Southeast	16 (2.2) 292 (2.9)
Nation	19 (1.2) 299 (2.0)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). The percentages may not total 100 percent because a small number of students reported taking other or no mathematics classes.

MATHEMATICS HOMEWORK

To examine the relationship between homework and proficiency in mathematics, the teachers of the assessed students were asked to report the amount of mathematics homework they *assigned* each day, and students were asked to report the amount of time they *spent* on mathematics homework each day. Table 17 reports the teachers' and students' responses.

As reported by their mathematics teachers:[23]

- In Mississippi, 2 percent of the fourth-grade students and 3 percent of the eighth-grade students were not assigned any mathematics homework each day.
- In addition, 2 percent of the fourth-grade students and 6 percent of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi were assigned an hour or more of mathematics homework each day.
- The greatest percentage of fourth-grade students were assigned either 15 or 30 minutes of mathematics homework each day, and the greatest percentage of eighth-grade students were assigned 30 minutes of mathematics homework each day.

According to the students:

- In Mississippi, 4 percent of the fourth-grade students and 7 percent of the eighth-grade students did not spend any time each day on mathematics homework (either none was assigned or the students did not do the homework).
- In addition, 18 percent of the fourth-grade students and 17 percent of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi spent an hour or more on mathematics homework.
- In grade 8, average mathematics proficiency was similar for students in Mississippi regardless of how much time they spent on mathematics homework each day.

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[23] Comparisons between 1990 and 1992 are not possible for the teacher responses because of changes in the form of the questions that they were asked.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 17

Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Students Spend on Mathematics Homework Each Day

About how much time do students spend on (are they assigned) mathematics homework each day?	Grade 4		Grade 8	
	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student
	Percentage and Proficiency		**Percentage and Proficiency**	
None				
Mississippi	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)	4 (0.4) 195 (4.5)	3 (1.5) *** (**.*)	7 (1.0) 241 (3.3)
Southeast	4 (1.1) *** (**.*)	5 (0.6) 198 (4.2)	3 (1.5) *** (**.*)	9 (1.1) 245 (4.1)
Nation	6 (1.4) 220 (2.7)!	7 (0.7) 221 (2.4)	3 (0.7) 232 (4.1)!	8 (0.4) 253 (2.4)
15 minutes				
Mississippi	43 (3.4) 200 (2.2)	38 (1.3) 201 (1.5)	31 (3.4) 241 (2.7)	26 (1.2) 248 (1.7)
Southeast	41 (3.0) 208 (2.8)	37 (2.0) 211 (2.2)	27 (3.7) 253 (2.2)	25 (0.9) 261 (3.0)
Nation	53 (2.1) 220 (1.5)	39 (1.1) 220 (1.2)	29 (2.1) 262 (1.8)	28 (0.8) 268 (1.4)
30 minutes				
Mississippi	50 (3.4) 200 (1.7)	27 (0.9) 204 (1.5)	49 (3.7) 246 (2.0)	34 (1.2) 248 (1.4)
Southeast	50 (3.5) 208 (2.8)	30 (0.8) 214 (2.4)	51 (5.7) 262 (1.3)	34 (1.4) 261 (1.9)
Nation	36 (2.6) 215 (1.8)	29 (0.8) 221 (1.1)	48 (2.6) 267 (1.5)	35 (0.7) 268 (1.3)
45 minutes				
Mississippi	3 (1.3) 200 (4.8)!	13 (0.7) 203 (2.3)	11 (2.2) 257 (5.1)	17 (1.0) 241 (2.3)
Southeast	3 (1.2) *** (**.*)	12 (1.0) 209 (2.4)	14 (4.6) 272 (7.9)!	17 (0.9) 260 (2.8)
Nation	4 (0.9) 200 (4.7)!	12 (0.5) 217 (1.6)	15 (2.0) 282 (3.8)	16 (0.6) 269 (1.7)
An hour or more				
Mississippi	2 (1.1) *** (**.*)	18 (0.9) 194 (1.6)	6 (2.0) 251 (8.9)!	17 (1.0) 243 (2.6)
Southeast	1 (0.9) *** (**.*)	17 (1.6) 199 (3.0)	4 (1.6) 282 (6.8)!	14 (1.4) 254 (2.9)
Nation	1 (0.4) *** (**.*)	12 (0.7) 204 (1.8)	4 (0.9) 286 (5.4)!	13 (0.7) 265 (2.0)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

INSTRUCTIONAL EMPHASIS

According to NCTM, the teaching of computation and other traditional skills has dominated the mathematics curriculum at grades kindergarten through 4 while at grades 5 through 8, a repetition of topics, instructional approaches, and presentation have prevailed. In contrast, NCTM recommends that students be taught a broad range of mathematics topics, including number concepts, computation estimation, functions, algebra, statistics, probability, geometry, and measurement.[24]

Because the Trial State Assessment questions were designed to measure students' knowledge, skills, and understandings in various content areas -- regardless of the type of mathematics class in which students were enrolled -- the teachers of the assessed students were asked a series of questions about the amount of emphasis they gave to each of five mathematics topics during the school year. Each topic corresponded to one of the five mathematics content areas included in the Trial State Assessment -- Numbers and Operations; Measurement; Geometry; Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability; and Algebra and Functions. The teachers' responses provide an indication of students' opportunity to learn those topics recommended by NCTM.

The teachers were asked whether they were placing "heavy," "moderate," or "little or no" emphasis on each topic. Table 18 provides the results for this analysis and the average student proficiency in each content area.

From Table 18:

- In Mississippi, 96 percent of the fourth-grade students had mathematics teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Numbers and Operations, 24 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Measurement, 12 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Geometry, 8 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability, and 4 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Algebra and Functions.
- In Mississippi, 86 percent of the eighth-grade students had mathematics teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Numbers and Operations, 30 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Measurement, 25 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Geometry, 7 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability, and 44 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Algebra and Functions.

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[24] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 18 | Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Specific Mathematics Content Areas

Teacher "emphasis" categories by content areas		Grade 4	Grade 8
		Percentage and Proficiency	**Percentage and Proficiency**
Numbers and Operations			
Mississippi	Heavy emphasis	96 (1.3) 198 (1.6)	86 (2.7) 255 (1.3)
	Little or no emphasis	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Southeast	Heavy emphasis	92 (2.9) 204 (2.0)	83 (4.6) 265 (1.4)
	Little or no emphasis	0 (0.4) *** (**.*)	3 (1.9) 267 (14.9)!
Nation	Heavy emphasis	92 (1.3) 214 (1.3)	76 (1.9) 269 (1.2)
	Little or no emphasis	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)	4 (0.8) 283 (6.9)!
Measurement			
Mississippi	Heavy emphasis	24 (2.9) 204 (2.5)	30 (3.9) 234 (3.7)
	Little or no emphasis	2 (0.8) *** (**.*)	9 (2.0) 261 (7.0)!
Southeast	Heavy emphasis	23 (4.6) 215 (2.7)!	17 (4.2) 244 (4.3)!
	Little or no emphasis	1 (0.7) *** (**.*)	9 (2.6) 262 (5.4)!
Nation	Heavy emphasis	14 (1.7) 217 (2.6)	16 (2.0) 255 (3.0)
	Little or no emphasis	6 (1.2) 221 (3.8)!	15 (1.6) 281 (3.4)
Geometry			
Mississippi	Heavy emphasis	12 (2.5) 200 (3.2)!	25 (3.3) 241 (2.8)
	Little or no emphasis	11 (2.0) 191 (4.4)	10 (1.9) 241 (4.5)
Southeast	Heavy emphasis	12 (3.2) 210 (7.8)!	15 (4.9) 259 (4.8)!
	Little or no emphasis	15 (4.7) 208 (3.7)!	9 (2.9) 257 (6.4)!
Nation	Heavy emphasis	6 (1.1) 212 (5.0)	18 (2.6) 263 (2.3)
	Little or no emphasis	22 (2.8) 217 (1.9)	11 (1.4) 264 (4.4)
Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability			
Mississippi	Heavy emphasis	8 (1.9) 195 (4.2)!	7 (1.8) 250 (6.1)!
	Little or no emphasis	51 (3.5) 197 (2.1)	49 (4.0) 240 (2.5)
Southeast	Heavy emphasis	7 (2.6) 224 (11.2)!	7 (1.7) 275 (6.9)!
	Little or no emphasis	49 (4.7) 205 (2.5)	29 (2.8) 260 (5.0)
Nation	Heavy emphasis	7 (1.2) 222 (4.2)	11 (1.7) 273 (4.8)
	Little or no emphasis	52 (2.8) 215 (1.4)	30 (2.0) 268 (2.6)

(continued on next page)

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 18
(continued)

Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Specific Mathematics Content Areas

		Grade 4	Grade 8
Teacher "emphasis" categories by content areas		Percentage and Proficiency	Percentage and Proficiency
Algebra and Functions			
Mississippi	Heavy emphasis	4 (1.7) 195 (6.4)!	44 (3.4) 260 (2.5)
	Little or no emphasis	64 (3.7) 193 (1.9)	18 (2.4) 230 (3.2)
Southeast	Heavy emphasis	0 (0.3) *** (**.*)	49 (4.4) 273 (2.9)
	Little or no emphasis	75 (2.9) 206 (2.5)	9 (1.9) 237 (5.6)!
Nation	Heavy emphasis	4 (1.1) 218 (4.3)!	46 (2.1) 282 (2.1)
	Little or no emphasis	65 (3.5) 215 (1.5)	13 (1.5) 241 (2.8)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). The percentages may not total 100 percent because the "Moderate Emphasis" category is not included.
! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.
*** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

SUMMARY

The opportunity for all students to experience the components of mathematics training as outlined in the NCTM *Standards* is at the heart of NCTM's recommendations for quality mathematics programs.[25] The information on curriculum coverage, mathematics homework, and instructional emphasis has revealed the following:

- According to their mathematics teachers, 76 percent of the fourth-grade students and 60 percent of the eighth-grade students received four or more hours of mathematics instruction per week.
- According to their mathematics teachers, more than half of the eighth-grade students (59 percent) could take an algebra course in eighth grade for high-school course placement or credit.
- Students in Mississippi who were enrolled in eighth-grade mathematics courses exhibited lower average mathematics proficiency than did those who were in pre-algebra or algebra courses.
- According to their mathematics teachers, the greatest percentage of fourth-grade students were assigned either 15 or 30 minutes of mathematics homework each day, and the greatest percentage of eighth-grade students were assigned 30 minutes of mathematics homework each day.

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[25] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va.: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989).

- In grade 8, average mathematics proficiency was similar for students in Mississippi regardless of how much time they spent on mathematics homework each day.

- In Mississippi, 96 percent of the fourth-grade students had mathematics teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Numbers and Operations, 24 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Measurement, 12 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Geometry, 8 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability, and 4 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Algebra and Functions.

- In Mississippi, 86 percent of the eighth-grade students had mathematics teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Numbers and Operations, 30 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Measurement, 25 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Geometry, 7 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability, and 44 percent had teachers who placed heavy instructional emphasis on Algebra and Functions.

CHAPTER 4

How Is Mathematics Instruction Delivered?

Mathematics instruction has been characterized by extensive use of textbooks and worksheets.[26] However, according to NCTM, what a student learns depends to a great degree on how he or she has learned it, and classroom instruction needs to be more student centered.[27]

To provide information about instructional delivery, public-school students and teachers participating in the Trial State Assessment were asked to report on the use of various teaching and learning activities in their mathematics classrooms. Students' and teachers' responses to a series of questions on their mathematics instruction provide an indication of the extent to which teachers are making use of student-centered activities.

RESOURCES

NCTM recommends well-equipped classrooms and instruction reflecting the vitality of mathematics.[28] To examine the availability of resources, the assessed students' teachers were asked about the extent to which they were able to obtain all of the resources they needed.

From Table 19 and Table A19 (Page 166) in the Data Appendix:

- In Mississippi, 6 percent of the fourth-grade students and 9 percent of the eighth-grade students had mathematics teachers who reported getting all of the resources they needed, while 52 percent of the fourth-grade students and 57 percent of the eighth-grade students were taught by teachers who got some or none of the resources they needed.

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[26] Thomas A. Romberg and Thomas P. Carpenter. "Research on Teaching and Learning Mathematics: Two Disciplines of Scientific Inquiry," in *Handbook of Research on Teaching (Third Edition)*, M.C. Wittrock, Ed. (New York, NY: Macmillian, 1980).

[27] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989).

[28] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989); *Professional Standards for Teaching Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1991).

- In grade 4, 6 percent of students attending schools in areas classified as "other", 0 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 14 percent of students in extreme rural areas had mathematics teachers who got all the resources they needed. In grade 8, these percentages were 8 percent of students attending schools in areas classified as "other", 12 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 15 percent of students in extreme rural areas.

- By comparison, in grade 4, 51 percent of students in areas classified as "other", 49 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 49 percent of students in extreme rural areas had mathematics teachers who got some or none of the resources they needed. These figures for grade 8 were 57 percent of students in areas classified as "other", 39 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 64 percent of students in extreme rural areas.

- Students whose teachers got all of the resources they needed had proficiencies that were higher at grade 4 and about the same at grade 8 than did their peers whose teachers got some or none of the resources they needed.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 19 | Teachers' Reports on the Availability of Resources

Which of the following statements is true about how well supplied you are by your school system with the instructional materials and other resources you need to teach your class?	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage and Proficiency	**Percentage and Proficiency**
I get all the resources I need		
Mississippi	6 (2.0) 205 (3.3)!	9 (2.3) 244 (4.6)!
Southeast	13 (2.8) 206 (3.0)!	15 (7.0) 265 (6.0)!
Nation	11 (1.7) 221 (2.8)	13 (2.3) 272 (3.4)
I get most of the resources I need		
Mississippi	42 (3.7) 202 (2.0)	34 (3.5) 248 (2.3)
Southeast	46 (5.0) 210 (2.8)	50 (5.5) 260 (1.6)
Nation	52 (3.0) 220 (1.3)	53 (2.5) 269 (1.1)
I get some or none of the resources I need		
Mississippi	52 (3.9) 198 (1.9)	57 (4.0) 244 (1.5)
Southeast	41 (5.3) 206 (2.8)	35 (3.6) 260 (1.9)
Nation	37 (3.5) 213 (2.0)	33 (1.9) 261 (1.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

COLLABORATING IN SMALL GROUPS

NCTM and others have recommended the use of small groups and cooperative-learning strategies for mathematics teaching in the middle grades.[29] Mathematics is suited for group discussion because students in groups can learn multiple strategies for solving the same problems and discuss the merits of different solutions to problems. Further, the positive affective impact of working together mirrors the use of mathematics in the workplace and reduces mathematics anxiety.[30] To examine the extent to which small groups are being used, students and their mathematics teachers were asked about the prevalence of these practices (Table 20).

- According to the mathematics teachers in Mississippi, 57 percent of the fourth-grade students and 40 percent of the eighth-grade students worked mathematics problems in small groups at least weekly; 11 percent in grade 4 and 14 percent in grade 8 never or hardly ever worked mathematics problems in small groups.
- According to students in Mississippi, 41 percent of the fourth-grade students and 27 percent of the eighth-grade students worked mathematics problems in small groups at least weekly; 47 percent in grade 4 and 49 percent in grade 8 reported never or hardly ever working mathematics problems in small groups.

USING MATHEMATICAL OBJECTS

Regular use of concrete materials and tools can have a significant effect on both student achievement and attitudes toward mathematics.[31] To examine the use of mathematical objects, students and their mathematics teachers were asked to report on the frequency with which they used mathematical objects such as rulers, counting blocks, or geometric shapes (grade 4) or measuring instruments or geometric solids (grade 8). Table 21 summarizes these data.

- According to their mathematics teachers, some of the fourth-grade students and about half of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi (13 percent and 54 percent, respectively) never or hardly ever used mathematical objects; 38 percent in fourth grade and 10 percent in eighth grade used these objects at least weekly.
- According to the students, about half of the fourth-grade students and more than half of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi (46 percent and 62 percent, respectively) never or hardly ever used mathematical objects; 38 percent in fourth grade and 18 percent in eighth grade used these objects at least weekly.

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[29] David W. Johnson and Roger T. Johnson. "Using Cooperative Learning in Math," in *Cooperative Learning in Mathematics*, Neil Davidson, Ed. (Menlo Park, CA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company); *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics*. (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989); *Professional Standards for Teaching Mathematics*. (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1991).

[30] Ina V.S. Mullis, John A. Dossey, Eugene H. Owen, and Gary W. Phillips. *The State of Mathematics Achievement. NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States*. (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

[31] E.J. Sowell. "Effects of Manipulative Materials in Mathematics Instruction," *Journal for Research in Mathematics Education, 20 (5)*. (November, 1989). pp. 498-505.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 20

Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Small-Group Work

About how often do students work in small groups?	Grade 4		Grade 8	
	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student
	Percentage and Proficiency		**Percentage and Proficiency**	
At least weekly				
Mississippi	57 (4.0) 198 (2.0)	41 (1.5) 194 (1.5)	40 (3.6) 244 (2.9)	27 (1.6) 239 (2.2)
Southeast	67 (5.7) 207 (3.1)	35 (1.7) 202 (2.4)	47 (5.4) 262 (2.4)	36 (2.3) 257 (2.2)
Nation	65 (2.9) 218 (1.4)	37 (1.1) 213 (1.1)	51 (2.6) 269 (1.6)	36 (1.3) 265 (1.5)
Less than once a week				
Mississippi	32 (3.5) 204 (2.2)	12 (0.8) 212 (1.8)	45 (3.3) 247 (1.6)	24 (1.4) 254 (2.0)
Southeast	26 (5.0) 209 (2.7)	16 (1.4) 216 (3.4)	38 (5.6) 263 (3.5)	25 (1.5) 262 (2.1)
Nation	27 (2.3) 216 (1.8)	19 (0.8) 228 (1.6)	32 (2.6) 266 (2.2)	26 (1.0) 270 (1.4)
Never or hardly ever				
Mississippi	11 (2.1) 200 (3.2)!	47 (1.5) 203 (1.3)	14 (2.8) 243 (3.0)	49 (2.1) 245 (1.6)
Southeast	7 (1.6) 208 (5.8)!	49 (2.3) 211 (1.6)	15 (3.1) 260 (4.3)!	39 (2.3) 256 (2.3)
Nation	8 (1.4) 215 (3.0)	44 (1.2) 217 (0.9)	17 (2.2) 267 (2.9)	38 (1.8) 266 (1.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 21

Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Use of Mathematical Objects

Grade 4: About how often do students use objects like rulers, counting blocks, or geometric shapes? Grade 8: About how often do students work with measuring instruments or geometric solids?

	Grade 4		Grade 8	
	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student
	Percentage and Proficiency		Percentage and Proficiency	
At least weekly				
Mississippi	38 (4.1) 200 (1.9)	38 (1.8) 197 (1.7)	10 (2.2) 244 (4.6)!	18 (1.6) 238 (2.2)
Southeast	48 (4.9) 210 (4.1)	40 (2.9) 209 (2.7)	8 (1.9) 265 (5.2)!	19 (1.6) 255 (2.5)
Nation	46 (3.0) 218 (1.9)	35 (1.3) 215 (1.4)	7 (1.1) 270 (3.7)	20 (1.2) 263 (1.7)
Less than once a week				
Mississippi	49 (3.9) 202 (1.9)	16 (1.0) 210 (2.2)	37 (3.4) 245 (2.1)	19 (1.1) 249 (1.7)
Southeast	46 (5.2) 204 (2.5)	19 (1.2) 218 (2.4)	54 (6.1) 259 (2.3)	24 (3.1) 266 (1.9)
Nation	44 (2.9) 216 (1.7)	24 (0.9) 226 (1.1)	50 (3.3) 265 (1.5)	27 (1.1) 272 (1.4)
Never or hardly ever				
Mississippi	13 (2.6) 195 (3.8)!	46 (1.6) 200 (1.2)	54 (3.7) 246 (1.6)	62 (1.6) 247 (1.5)
Southeast	6 (2.1) 210 (5.2)!	41 (3.7) 205 (2.1)	38 (5.4) 265 (3.5)	57 (3.7) 256 (2.1)
Nation	10 (1.6) 219 (2.6)	41 (1.3) 214 (1.1)	42 (3.3) 271 (2.1)	52 (1.6) 265 (1.1)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

MATERIALS FOR MATHEMATICS INSTRUCTION

Results from the 1990 NAEP mathematics assessment confirmed that high percentages of eighth-grade public-school students in Mississippi frequently worked mathematics problems from textbooks or worksheets. The results from the 1992 assessment indicate that these materials continue to play a major role in mathematics teaching and learning at both fourth grade and eighth grade.

Regarding the frequency of textbook usage, according to the students' mathematics teachers (Table 22 and Table A22A [Page 176] in the Data Appendix):

- In Mississippi, 85 percent of the fourth-grade students and 88 percent of the eighth-grade students were assigned problems from a mathematics textbook almost every day; 0 percent and 2 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, worked textbook problems less than weekly.

- In grade 4, textbooks were used almost every day by 83 percent of students attending schools in areas classified as "other", 81 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 98 percent of students in extreme rural areas. These figures for grade 8 were 88 percent of students attending schools in areas classified as "other", 67 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 98 percent of students in extreme rural areas.

According to the students themselves (Tables 22 and A22B [Page 178] in the Data Appendix):

- In Mississippi, 75 percent of the fourth-grade students and 87 percent of the eighth-grade students were assigned problems from a mathematics textbook almost every day; 11 percent and 3 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, worked textbook problems less than weekly.

- In grade 4, textbooks were used almost every day by 75 percent of students attending schools in areas classified as "other", 71 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 74 percent of students in extreme rural areas. For grade 8, these percentages were 87 percent of students in areas classified as "other", 78 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 92 percent of students in extreme rural areas.

THE NATION'S
REPORT CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 22 | Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Textbook Use

About how often do students do problems from textbooks?	Grade 4 Teacher	Grade 4 Student	Grade 8 Teacher	Grade 8 Student
	Percentage and Proficiency		Percentage and Proficiency	
Almost every day				
Mississippi	85 (2.7) 201 (1.4)	75 (1.3) 205 (1.1)	88 (2.5) 246 (1.3)	87 (1.5) 247 (1.2)
Southeast	84 (2.3) 208 (2.2)	71 (2.7) 212 (1.8)	92 (2.7) 263 (1.2)	89 (1.8) 260 (1.3)
Nation	75 (2.4) 216 (1.1)	65 (1.4) 219 (0.9)	82 (1.6) 271 (1.3)	84 (1.0) 270 (1.1)
At least once a week				
Mississippi	15 (2.8) 196 (2.3)	14 (0.9) 192 (2.2)	10 (2.2) 234 (4.6)!	10 (1.1) 238 (4.0)
Southeast	15 (2.0) 205 (3.3)	13 (1.4) 205 (2.6)	8 (2.7) 243 (11.7)!	8 (1.4) 242 (4.1)
Nation	21 (2.0) 219 (2.8)	17 (1.0) 220 (1.7)	15 (1.6) 256 (2.4)	11 (0.8) 251 (1.9)
Less than weekly				
Mississippi	0 (0.5) *** (**.*)	11 (0.8) 182 (2.2)	2 (1.1) 257 (17.6)!	3 (0.7) 227 (4.6)!
Southeast	1 (1.0) *** (**.*)	16 (2.0) 196 (3.9)	1 (0.3) *** (**.*)	3 (0.5) *** (**.*)
Nation	4 (1.4) 227 (4.1)!	18 (1.0) 208 (1.8)	3 (0.7) 248 (6.0)!	5 (0.4) 245 (2.6)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

Next, examining the frequency of worksheet usage, according to the students' mathematics teachers (Table 23 and Table A23A [Page 180] in the Data Appendix):

- Some of the fourth-grade students and some of the eighth-grade students (15 percent and 11 percent, respectively) did problems from worksheets almost every day; some in grade 4 and less than half in grade 8 did worksheet problems less than weekly (20 percent and 32 percent, respectively).
- In grade 4, worksheets were used almost every day by 15 percent of students attending schools in areas classified as "other", 13 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 25 percent of students in extreme rural areas. For grade 8, these percentages were 11 percent of students in areas classified as "other", 19 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 9 percent of students in extreme rural areas.

And, according to the students (Table 23 and Table A23B [Page 182] in the Data Appendix):

- Less than half of the fourth-grade students and about one quarter of the eighth-grade students (35 percent and 25 percent, respectively) did problems from worksheets almost every day; about one quarter in grade 4 and about one quarter in grade 8 did worksheet problems less than weekly (22 percent and 25 percent, respectively).
- In grade 4, worksheets were used almost every day by 35 percent of students in areas classified as "other", 39 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 33 percent of students in extreme rural areas. These figures for grade 8 were 25 percent of students in areas classified as "other", 35 percent of students in disadvantaged urban areas, and 17 percent of students in extreme rural areas.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 23

Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Worksheet Use

	Grade 4		Grade 8	
	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student
About how often do students do problems on worksheets?	**Percentage and Proficiency**		**Percentage and Proficiency**	
Almost every day				
Mississippi	15 (2.6) 202 (2.9)	35 (1.6) 195 (1.7)	11 (2.7) 235 (5.7)!	25 (1.8) 237 (2.1)
Southeast	27 (4.6) 208 (3.9)!	40 (2.1) 205 (2.4)	15 (4.9) 256 (4.7)!	20 (2.4) 248 (2.9)
Nation	26 (2.3) 218 (2.0)	45 (1.4) 218 (1.2)	12 (1.9) 259 (4.9)	22 (1.4) 256 (2.5)
At least once a week				
Mississippi	65 (3.4) 199 (1.5)	43 (1.4) 205 (1.5)	57 (4.1) 244 (1.7)	51 (1.6) 247 (1.7)
Southeast	54 (4.7) 209 (3.0)	39 (1.8) 212 (2.8)	54 (5.2) 262 (1.7)	47 (2.3) 260 (2.1)
Nation	58 (2.4) 217 (1.6)	37 (0.9) 219 (1.1)	54 (2.2) 266 (1.5)	42 (1.2) 266 (1.4)
Less than weekly				
Mississippi	20 (3.1) 204 (3.4)	22 (1.4) 200 (1.7)	32 (3.8) 251 (2.1)	25 (2.0) 251 (2.1)
Southeast	19 (4.1) 203 (3.4)!	22 (2.0) 209 (2.4)	31 (7.3) 264 (3.2)!	33 (2.4) 262 (1.8)
Nation	16 (2.0) 215 (2.1)	18 (1.0) 215 (1.5)	35 (2.7) 273 (1.9)	36 (1.7) 273 (1.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

SUMMARY

An inspection of the availability and use of resources for mathematics education can provide insight into how and what students are learning in mathematics. It appears that mathematics textbooks and worksheets continue to play a major role in mathematics teaching. Although constant use of textbooks and worksheets does not preclude effective instruction, and NAEP data cannot establish the quality of instruction accompanying the use of materials, excessive reliance on textbooks and workbooks does indicate less attention to various student-centered strategies.[32]

According to the students' mathematics teachers:

- More than half of the fourth-grade students in Mississippi (57 percent) and less than half of the eighth-grade students (40 percent) worked mathematics problems in small groups at least weekly; some in grade 4 and some in grade 8 never or hardly ever worked mathematics problems in small groups (11 percent and 14 percent, respectively).

- In Mississippi, some of the fourth-grade students and about half of the eighth-grade students (13 percent and 54 percent, respectively) never or hardly ever used mathematical objects; 38 percent at grade 4 and 10 percent at grade 8 used these objects at least weekly.

- In Mississippi, 85 percent of the fourth-grade students and 88 percent of the eighth-grade students were assigned problems from a mathematics textbook almost every day; 0 percent and 2 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, worked textbook problems less than weekly.

- Some of the fourth-grade students and some of the eighth-grade students (15 percent and 11 percent, respectively) did problems from worksheets almost every day; some in grade 4 and less than half in grade 8 did worksheet problems less than weekly (20 percent and 32 percent, respectively).

And, according to the students:

- In Mississippi, 41 percent of the fourth-grade students and 27 percent of the eighth-grade students worked mathematics problems in small groups at least weekly; 47 percent in grade 4 and 49 percent in grade 8 reported never or hardly ever working mathematics problems in small groups.

- In Mississippi, about half of the fourth-grade students and more than half of the eighth-grade students (46 percent and 62 percent, respectively) never or hardly ever used mathematical objects; 38 percent at grade 4 and 18 percent at grade 8 used these objects at least weekly.

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[32] Ina V.S. Mullis, John A. Dossey, Eugene H. Owen, and Gary W. Phillips. *The State of Mathematics Achievement: NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

- In Mississippi, 75 percent of the fourth-grade students and 87 percent of the eighth-grade students were assigned problems from a mathematics textbook almost every day; 11 percent and 3 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, worked textbook problems less than weekly.
- Less than half of the fourth-grade students and about one quarter of the eighth-grade students (35 percent and 25 percent, respectively) did problems from worksheets almost every day; about one quarter in grade 4 and about one quarter in grade 8 did worksheet problems less than weekly (22 percent and 25 percent, respectively).

CHAPTER 5

How Are Calculators and Computers Used?

Recommendations for improving mathematics education often include more use of calculators and computers.[33] The NCTM initiatives describe the benefits provided by calculators and computers to replace hand calculations and suggest that these instruments provide a basis for more complex problem-solving situations that engage students in mathematics learning.

Consistent with the importance of using technology in mathematics instruction, NAEP provided four-function calculators to fourth graders and scientific calculators to eighth graders for portions of the Trial State Assessment and conducted brief training exercises in their use prior to the assessment. Information was collected about students' understanding of when to use a calculator as well as measuring whether they knew how to use a calculator. Additionally, students, teachers, and administrators were asked whether calculators and computers were available in school and how frequently they were used.

ACCESS TO AND USE OF CALCULATORS

Table 24 provides a profile of Mississippi fourth- and eighth-grade public schools' policies with regard to calculator use:

- In relation to 5 percent of fourth graders and 49 percent of eighth graders across the nation, 8 percent of the fourth-grade students and 20 percent of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi had teachers who allowed calculators to be used for tests.
- In fourth grade, about the same percentage of students in Mississippi (9 percent) as in the nation (5 percent) had teachers who permitted unrestricted use of calculators. However, in eighth grade, a smaller percentage of students in Mississippi (11 percent) than in the nation (30 percent) had teachers who permitted unrestricted use of calculators.
- Less than half of fourth graders in Mississippi (44 percent) and more than half in the nation (62 percent) were in schools in which they were given access to calculators owned by the school. In addition, 62 percent of fourth graders in Mississippi and 66 percent in the nation had mathematics teachers who reported providing instruction to students in the use of calculators.

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[33] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989); *Professional Standards for Teaching Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1991); *Everybody Counts: A Report to the Nation on the Future of Mathematics Education*, Lynn Steen, Ed. (Washington, DC: National Research Council, National Academy Press, 1989).

- In Mississippi, 40 percent of eighth-grade students were in schools in which they were given access to four-function calculators and 7 percent were in schools in which they were given access to scientific calculators. Across the nation, these figures were 66 percent for four-function calculators and 37 percent for scientific calculators. In addition, in Mississippi, 50 percent of eighth graders had mathematics teachers who reported providing instruction to students in the use of four-function calculators and 13 percent had teachers who reported providing instruction about scientific calculators. Nationally, these figures were 64 percent and 37 percent of the eighth-grade students, respectively.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 24

Teachers' Reports on Policies about Calculator Use

	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage	**Percentage**
Percentage of students in public schools whose teachers permit the ***use of calculators on tests***		
Mississippi	8 (2.4)	20 (3.2)
Southeast	2 (0.9)	36 (5.7)
Nation	5 (1.2)	49 (3.1)
Percentage of students in public schools whose teachers permit the ***unrestricted use of calculators***		
Mississippi	9 (2.0)	11 (2.1)
Southeast	5 (2.0)	20 (3.1)
Nation	5 (1.2)	30 (2.5)
Percentage of students in public schools whose teachers report that students have ***access to calculators owned by the school***		
Mississippi	44 (4.7)	--- (--.-)
Southeast	49 (4.9)	--- (--.-)
Nation	62 (3.2)	--- (--.-)
Percentage of eighth-grade students in public schools whose teachers report that students have ***access to four-function calculators owned by the school***		
Mississippi	--- (--.-)	40 (4.1)
Southeast	--- (--.-)	58 (6.5)
Nation	--- (--.-)	66 (3.4)
Percentage of eighth-grade students in public schools whose teachers report that students have ***access to scientific calculators owned by the school***		
Mississippi	--- (--.-)	7 (2.4)
Southeast	--- (--.-)	33 (3.3)
Nation	--- (--.-)	37 (3.3)
Percentage of fourth-grade students in public schools whose teachers ***provide instruction in the use of calculators***		
Mississippi	62 (4.4)	--- (--.-)
Southeast	60 (4.3)	--- (--.-)
Nation	66 (2.9)	--- (--.-)
Percentage of eighth-grade students in public schools whose teachers ***provide instruction in the use of four-function calculators***		
Mississippi	--- (--.-)	50 (4.1)
Southeast	--- (--.-)	60 (4.0)
Nation	--- (--.-)	64 (2.4)
Percentage of eighth-grade students in public schools whose teachers ***provide instruction in the use of scientific calculators***		
Mississippi	--- (--.-)	13 (2.6)
Southeast	--- (--.-)	31 (5.1)
Nation	--- (--.-)	37 (3.3)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). --- Item not asked at this grade level.

Both students and their mathematics teachers were also asked about the frequency of the use of calculators in mathematics class. From Table 25:

- According to the students' mathematics teachers, 16 percent of the fourth-grade students and 25 percent of the eighth-grade students used calculators at least weekly in mathematics class. By comparison, 55 percent and 53 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, never or hardly ever used a calculator.

- According to the students, 31 percent of the fourth graders and 31 percent of the eighth graders used calculators at least weekly in mathematics class. By comparison, 56 percent and 53 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, never or hardly ever used a calculator.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 25

Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Calculator Use

About how often do students use a calculator?	Grade 4		Grade 8	
	Teacher	**Student**	**Teacher**	**Student**
	Percentage and Proficiency		**Percentage and Proficiency**	
At least weekly				
Mississippi	16 (3.1) 209 (3.1)!	31 (2.0) 196 (1.8)	25 (3.2) 252 (3.4)	31 (2.3) 248 (2.2)
Southeast	17 (4.6) 212 (7.1)!	22 (2.0) 204 (4.4)	43 (4.6) 270 (1.6)	44 (4.1) 264 (1.2)
Nation	18 (2.3) 222 (3.1)	22 (1.2) 215 (1.9)	56 (3.0) 274 (1.5)	53 (2.1) 272 (1.4)
Less than once a week				
Mississippi	29 (3.5) 201 (2.8)	13 (1.0) 212 (2.3)	22 (3.6) 244 (4.2)	16 (1.3) 250 (2.1)
Southeast	26 (3.3) 211 (2.8)	14 (1.2) 219 (2.6)	24 (4.4) 250 (3.4)	18 (1.6) 258 (2.6)
Nation	34 (2.1) 220 (1.6)	21 (1.4) 227 (1.2)	21 (2.2) 257 (2.3)	18 (0.9) 263 (1.6)
Never or hardly ever				
Mississippi	55 (4.4) 197 (1.8)	56 (2.4) 200 (1.3)	53 (4.1) 243 (1.8)	53 (2.5) 243 (1.5)
Southeast	57 (4.8) 205 (2.4)	64 (3.0) 209 (2.0)	33 (5.9) 260 (3.3)	38 (3.5) 252 (1.8)
Nation	48 (2.9) 213 (1.5)	57 (1.9) 215 (1.0)	23 (2.5) 263 (2.2)	29 (1.6) 259 (1.6)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE AVAILABILITY OF COMPUTERS

Computers can be used in a wide variety of ways in mathematics classrooms. Although they may be most frequently used for computational drill and practice, teachers can take full advantage of this technology by using computers to teach graphs, spreadsheets, and extended investigations of mathematical ideas.[34] The computer has the potential to provide opportunities for problem solving using "hands-on" techniques and also can be effective as a tool in small-group work.

NAEP asked students and teachers in public schools about the availability and use of computers in mathematics instruction. As shown in Table 26:

- About one quarter of the fourth-grade students (24 percent) and relatively few of the eighth-grade students (10 percent) had teachers who reported that computers were available in the classroom.

- In Mississippi, 42 percent of the fourth-grade students and 26 percent of the eighth-grade students had teachers who reported that the primary use of these computers was drill and practice. In addition, 2 percent of the fourth-grade students and 1 percent of the eighth-grade students had teachers who reported that the primary use was learning new topics in mathematics.

And, from Table 27:

- According to the students' mathematics teachers, 52 percent of the fourth-grade students and 12 percent of the eighth-grade students used computers at least weekly in mathematics class. By comparison, 40 percent and 77 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, never or hardly ever used a computer.

- According to the students, 41 percent of the fourth graders and 17 percent of the eighth graders used computers at least weekly in mathematics class. By comparison, 53 percent and 76 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, never or hardly ever used a computer.

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[34] Mary Male. "Cooperative Learning and Computers in the Elementary and Middle School Math Classroom," in *Cooperative Learning in Mathematics*, Neil Davidson, Ed. (Menlo Park, CA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1990); Charlene Sheets and M. Kathleen Heid. "Integrating Computers as Tools in Mathematics Curricula (Grades 9-13): Portraits of Group Interactions," in *Cooperative Learning in Mathematics*, Neil Davidson, Ed. (Menlo Park, CA: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1990).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 26

Teachers' Reports on the Availability and Primary Use of Computers in Mathematics Classrooms

	Grade 4	Grade 8
Availability of Computers	**Percentage**	**Percentage**
Not available		
Mississippi	33 (3.4)	53 (4.5)
Southeast	25 (6.6)	29 (4.6)
Nation	17 (2.7)	24 (2.2)
Available but difficult to access		
Mississippi	43 (3.4)	37 (4.1)
Southeast	33 (6.6)	48 (5.5)
Nation	38 (2.8)	56 (3.0)
Available within the classroom		
Mississippi	24 (3.7)	10 (2.3)
Southeast	42 (3.5)	23 (5.2)
Nation	45 (3.0)	19 (2.2)
Primary Use of Computers		
Drill and practice		
Mississippi	42 (3.7)	26 (4.2)
Southeast	39 (5.5)	25 (5.1)
Nation	33 (2.8)	22 (2.6)
Learning new topics in mathematics		
Mississippi	2 (1.1)	1 (0.8)
Southeast	1 (0.5)	5 (2.3)
Nation	3 (0.8)	8 (1.4)
Playing mathematical learning games		
Mississippi	15 (3.0)	--- (--.-)
Southeast	31 (5.1)	--- (--.-)
Nation	40 (2.6)	--- (--.-)
Displaying and interpreting data		
Mississippi	--- (--.-)	3 (1.3)
Southeast	--- (--.-)	8 (3.8)
Nation	--- (--.-)	9 (1.6)
I do not use computers		
Mississippi	40 (4.3)	70 (4.6)
Southeast	29 (6.2)	62 (7.5)
Nation	25 (3.0)	61 (2.8)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). --- Item not asked at this grade level.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 27

Teachers' and Students' Reports on the Frequency of Computer Use in Mathematics Classrooms

About how often do students use a computer?	Grade 4		Grade 8	
	Teacher	Student	Teacher	Student
	Percentage and Proficiency		Percentage and Proficiency	
At least weekly				
Mississippi	52 (4.6) 200 (1.8)	41 (2.7) 196 (1.6)	12 (2.7) 233 (4.0)!	17 (1.7) 231 (2.5)
Southeast	51 (6.0) 207 (1.7)	34 (1.6) 203 (2.0)	6 (2.5) 251 (6.3)!	12 (1.4) 243 (3.9)
Nation	55 (3.3) 218 (1.5)	33 (1.2) 214 (1.1)	8 (1.3) 252 (3.9)	15 (0.9) 254 (1.9)
Less than once a week				
Mississippi	8 (2.4) 197 (5.3)!	6 (0.6) 199 (4.2)	11 (2.6) 238 (5.6)!	7 (0.9) 243 (3.3)
Southeast	21 (3.1) 214 (5.5)	7 (1.1) 217 (4.1)	26 (4.4) 265 (2.6)	10 (1.5) 264 (2.5)
Nation	20 (2.2) 218 (2.8)	9 (0.6) 227 (1.8)	18 (2.1) 266 (2.3)	12 (0.8) 270 (2.2)
Never or hardly ever				
Mississippi	40 (4.4) 201 (2.4)	53 (2.5) 205 (1.3)	77 (3.9) 248 (1.5)	76 (2.2) 249 (1.4)
Southeast	27 (5.8) 203 (3.6)!	59 (1.9) 212 (2.3)	67 (4.5) 262 (1.9)	78 (2.5) 260 (1.4)
Nation	24 (2.9) 214 (2.5)	58 (1.4) 218 (1.0)	74 (2.1) 270 (1.4)	73 (1.3) 269 (1.0)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

WHEN TO USE A CALCULATOR

Part of the Trial State Assessment was designed to investigate whether students know when the use of a calculator is helpful and when it is not. In 1992, there were 13 sections of mathematics questions in the assessment at each grade level. For three of the 13 sections at grades 4 and 8, students were given calculators to use. The test administrator provided the students with instructions and practice on how to use the calculator prior to the assessment. During the assessment, students were allowed to choose whether or not to use the calculator for each item in the calculator sections, and they were asked to indicate in their test booklets whether they did or did not use it for each item. Because of the sampling methodology used for the Trial State Assessment, not every student took all of the calculator sections. Some took two calculator sections, some took one section, and some took none. Certain items in the calculator sections were defined as "calculator-suitable" items -- that is, items for which the calculator was useful but not required to determine the correct response. The remainder of the items were "calculator-unsuitable" items -- items for which the use of the calculator was inappropriate. In total, at fourth grade there were 26 calculator-suitable items and 11 calculator-unsuitable items across the three sections; at eighth grade, there were 23 calculator-suitable items and 12 calculator-unsuitable items across the three sections.

To examine the characteristics of students who generally knew when the use of the calculator was helpful and those who did not, the students who responded to one or two of the calculator sections were categorized into two groups:

- **High** -- students who used the calculator for at least 65 percent of the calculator-suitable items and used the calculator for no more than one of the calculator-unsuitable items.
- **Other** -- students who used the calculator for less than 65 percent of the calculator-suitable items or used it for more than one of the calculator-unsuitable items.

Thus, students in the "High" group used the calculator frequently *and* appropriately. Students in the "Other" group used the calculator less frequently *or* inappropriately. The data presented in Table 28 and Table A28 (Page 192) in the Data Appendix indicate that:

- A smaller percentage of fourth-grade students in Mississippi were in the High group (31 percent) than were in the Other group (69 percent); a smaller percentage of eighth-grade students in Mississippi were in the High group (27 percent) than were in the Other group (73 percent).
- At fourth grade, a greater percentage of females than males were in the High group (36 percent of females and 26 percent of males). At eighth grade, about the same percentage of females as males were in the High group (29 percent of females and 24 percent of males).
- At fourth grade, 31 percent of White students, 31 percent of Black students, and 34 percent of Hispanic students were in the High group.
- At eighth grade, 31 percent of White students, 23 percent of Black students, and 22 percent of Hispanic students were in the High group.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 28 | Students' Knowledge of Using Calculators

"Calculator-Use" Group	Grade 4 Percentage and Proficiency	Grade 8 Percentage and Proficiency
High		
Mississippi	31 (1.3) 202 (1.7)	27 (1.4) 253 (2.3)
Southeast	27 (1.5) 207 (3.4)	25 (1.1) 273 (2.1)
Nation	23 (0.9) 217 (1.7)	26 (0.9) 280 (1.6)
Other		
Mississippi	69 (1.3) 198 (1.5)	73 (1.4) 242 (1.3)
Southeast	73 (1.5) 209 (2.4)	75 (1.1) 251 (1.6)
Nation	77 (0.9) 217 (1.0)	74 (0.9) 260 (1.1)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). Students in the "High" group used the calculator for at least 65 percent of the calculator-suitable items and used the calculator for no more than one of the calculator-unsuitable items. Students in the "Other" group used the calculator for less than 65 percent of the calculator-suitable items or used it for more than one of the calculator-unsuitable items.

SUMMARY

NCTM recommends that:[35]

- Appropriate calculators (i.e., scientific calculators for middle school and scientific graphing calculators for high school) should be available to all students at all times.
- A computer should be available in every classroom for demonstration purposes.
- Every student should have access to a computer for individual and group work.
- Students should learn to use the computer as a tool for processing information and performing calculations to investigate and solve problems.

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[35] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989); *Professional Standards for Teaching Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1991).

The data related to calculators and computers and their use show that:

- In fourth grade, about the same percentage of students in Mississippi (9 percent) as in the nation (5 percent) had teachers who permitted unrestricted use of calculators. However, in eighth grade, a smaller percentage of students in Mississippi (11 percent) than in the nation (30 percent) had teachers who permitted unrestricted use of calculators.

- In Mississippi, 40 percent of eighth-grade students were in schools in which they were given access to four-function calculators and 7 percent were in schools in which they were given access to scientific calculators. Across the nation, these figures were 66 percent for four-function calculators and 37 percent for scientific calculators. In addition, in Mississippi, 50 percent of eighth graders had mathematics teachers who reported providing instruction to students in the use of four-function calculators and 13 percent had teachers who reported providing instruction about scientific calculators. Nationally, these figures were 64 percent and 37 percent of the eighth-grade students, respectively.

- According to the students' mathematics teachers, 16 percent of the fourth-grade students and 25 percent of the eighth-grade students used calculators at least weekly in mathematics class. By comparison, 55 percent and 53 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, never or hardly ever used a calculator.

- According to the students, 31 percent of the fourth graders and 31 percent of the eighth graders used calculators at least weekly in mathematics class. By comparison, 56 percent and 53 percent in fourth and eighth grade, respectively, never or hardly ever used a calculator.

- About one quarter of the fourth-grade students (24 percent) and relatively few of the eighth-grade students (10 percent) had teachers who reported that computers were available in the classroom.

- In Mississippi, 42 percent of the fourth-grade students and 26 percent of the eighth-grade students had teachers who reported that the primary use of these computers was drill and practice. By comparison, 2 percent of the fourth-grade students and 1 percent of the eighth-grade students had teachers who reported that the primary use was learning new topics in mathematics.

CHAPTER 6

Who Is Teaching Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Mathematics?

Teachers have a vital function in improving students' mathematics learning. Thus, it is of interest to examine the educational background, experience, and certification of the teachers who are teaching fourth- and eighth-grade mathematics in public schools. As shown in Table 29:

- In Mississippi, 46 percent of the fourth-grade students and 45 percent of the eighth-grade students were being taught by mathematics teachers who reported having at least a master's or education specialist's degree. Across the nation, these figures were 47 percent and 47 percent for fourth- and eighth-grade students, respectively.

- Some of the students in fourth grade (14 percent) and some in eighth grade (12 percent) had mathematics teachers who had the highest level of teaching certification available. Across the nation, 57 percent of the fourth-graders and 63 percent of the eighth-graders were taught by mathematics teachers who were certified at the highest level available in their states.

- Some of the fourth-grade students (17 percent) and about three quarters of the eighth-grade students (72 percent) in Mississippi had mathematics teachers who had a mathematics (middle/junior high or secondary school) teaching certificate. Across the nation, 10 percent in grade 4 and 79 percent in grade 8 had teachers with such certification.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 29

Profile of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Teachers

	Grade 4	Grade 8
Percentage of students whose mathematics teachers reported having the following degrees	**Percentage**	**Percentage**
Bachelor's degree		
Mississippi	54 (3.3)	54 (4.0)
Southeast	51 (5.8)	59 (7.4)
Nation	53 (2.4)	53 (2.9)
Master's or specialist's degree		
Mississippi	46 (3.3)	45 (3.9)
Southeast	49 (5.8)	41 (7.4)
Nation	47 (2.4)	46 (2.9)
Doctorate or professional degree		
Mississippi	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Southeast	0 (0.3)	0 (0.0)
Nation	0 (0.3)	0 (0.3)
Percentage of students whose mathematics teachers reported having the following types of teaching certificates that are recognized by Mississippi		
No regular certification		
Mississippi	4 (1.5)	3 (1.2)
Southeast	6 (2.4)	5 (2.6)
Nation	7 (1.2)	4 (1.0)
Regular certification but less than the highest available		
Mississippi	82 (3.0)	84 (2.6)
Southeast	57 (4.4)	51 (5.7)
Nation	36 (2.6)	33 (2.4)
Highest certification available (permanent or long-term)		
Mississippi	14 (2.7)	12 (2.4)
Southeast	37 (4.4)	44 (5.1)
Nation	57 (2.5)	63 (2.4)
Percentage of students whose mathematics teachers reported having teaching certification in the following areas that are recognized by Mississippi		
Mathematics (middle school or secondary)		
Mississippi	17 (3.1)	72 (2.8)
Southeast	14 (4.4)	77 (6.1)
Nation	10 (1.6)	79 (2.7)
Education (elementary or middle school)		
Mississippi	82 (3.1)	26 (2.6)
Southeast	81 (5.0)	21 (5.3)
Nation	87 (1.8)	18 (2.6)
Other		
Mississippi	1 (0.4)	2 (1.1)
Southeast	5 (1.2)	2 (1.7)
Nation	4 (0.8)	4 (1.2)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

103

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Although mathematics teachers are held responsible for providing high-quality instruction to their students, there continues to be concern that many have had limited exposure to some content and concepts in the subject area. The Trial State Assessment gathered details on the teachers' educational backgrounds -- more specifically, their undergraduate and graduate majors and their in-service training. Tables 30 and 31 provide information about the educational background of the students' mathematics teachers.

Summarizing teacher responses to questions concerning their undergraduate and graduate fields of study (Table 30):

- In Mississippi, 5 percent of the fourth-grade and 39 percent of the eighth-grade public-school students were being taught mathematics by teachers who had an undergraduate major in mathematics. Across the nation, 5 percent of the fourth-grade students and 45 percent of the eighth-grade students had mathematics teachers with a major in mathematics.

- Relatively few of the fourth-grade and some of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi (3 percent and 16 percent, respectively) were taught mathematics by teachers who had a graduate major in mathematics. Across the nation, 2 percent and 21 percent of the fourth- and eighth-grade students, respectively, were taught by teachers who majored in mathematics in graduate school.

Summarizing teacher responses to questions concerning their in-service training for the year preceding the Trial State Assessment (Table 31):

- In Mississippi, 35 percent of the fourth-grade and 40 percent of the eighth-grade public-school students had teachers who spent at least 16 hours on in-service education dedicated to mathematics or the teaching of mathematics. Across the nation, 21 percent of the fourth-grade students and 47 percent of the eighth-grade students had teachers who spent at least that much time on similar types of in-service training.

- Some of the fourth-grade students and relatively few of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi (12 percent and 5 percent, respectively) had mathematics teachers who did not spend any time on in-service education devoted to mathematics or the teaching of mathematics. Nationally, 17 percent of the fourth-grade students and 8 percent of the eighth-grade students had mathematics teachers who did not spend any time on similar in-service training.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 30

Teachers' Reports on Their Undergraduate and Graduate Fields of Study

	Grade 4	Grade 8
What was your undergraduate major?	**Percentage**	**Percentage**
Mathematics		
Mississippi	5 (1.4)	39 (3.9)
Southeast	5 (2.2)	34 (5.4)
Nation	5 (1.0)	45 (2.9)
Mathematics Education		
Mississippi	2 (1.1)	21 (3.5)
Southeast	1 (0.7)	17 (3.7)
Nation	2 (0.6)	16 (2.1)
Education		
Mississippi	91 (1.9)	36 (3.4)
Southeast	89 (2.8)	38 (5.3)
Nation	82 (1.5)	27 (2.8)
Other		
Mississippi	2 (0.8)	4 (1.5)
Southeast	5 (1.7)	11 (2.4)
Nation	11 (1.3)	12 (1.2)
What was your graduate major?		
Mathematics		
Mississippi	3 (1.7)	16 (3.0)
Southeast	4 (2.5)	21 (8.4)
Nation	2 (0.7)	21 (2.7)
Mathematics Education		
Mississippi	1 (0.5)	29 (4.4)
Southeast	3 (2.1)	22 (6.2)
Nation	3 (0.9)	19 (2.4)
Education		
Mississippi	94 (2.0)	48 (4.7)
Southeast	84 (4.6)	50 (9.1)
Nation	82 (2.3)	46 (4.0)
Other or no graduate level of study		
Mississippi	2 (0.9)	6 (2.1)
Southeast	9 (2.7)	7 (5.2)
Nation	13 (1.6)	13 (1.9)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 31 | Teachers' Reports on Their In-Service Training

During the last year, how much time in total have you spent on in-service education in mathematics or the teaching of mathematics?	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage	**Percentage**
None		
Mississippi	12 (2.0)	5 (1.4)
Southeast	15 (3.4)	8 (2.3)
Nation	17 (2.0)	8 (1.5)
One to fifteen hours		
Mississippi	53 (3.7)	56 (4.3)
Southeast	61 (6.2)	47 (3.7)
Nation	62 (2.6)	45 (2.8)
Sixteen hours or more		
Mississippi	35 (3.6)	40 (4.2)
Southeast	25 (4.5)	45 (3.9)
Nation	21 (2.5)	47 (2.6)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

SUMMARY

Results from the 1990 NAEP mathematics assessment have indicated that students' achievement in mathematics is much lower than educators and the public would like it to be.[36] In curriculum areas requiring special attention and improvement, such as mathematics, it is particularly important to have well-qualified teachers. There is no guarantee that individuals with a specific set of credentials will be effective teachers; however, it is likely that relevant training and experience do contribute to better teaching.

The information about public-school teachers' educational backgrounds and experience reveals that:

- In Mississippi, 46 percent of the fourth-grade students and 45 percent of the eighth-grade students were being taught by mathematics teachers who reported having at least a master's or education specialist's degree. Across the nation, these figures were 47 percent and 47 percent for fourth- and eighth-grade students, respectively.
- In Mississippi, 5 percent of the fourth-grade and 39 percent of the eighth-grade students were being taught mathematics by teachers who had an undergraduate major in mathematics. Across the nation, 5 percent of the fourth-grade students and 45 percent of the eighth-grade students had mathematics teachers with a major in mathematics.

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[36] Ina V.S. Mullis, John A. Dossey, Eugene H. Owen, and Gary W. Phillips. *The State of Mathematics Achievement. NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

- Relatively few of the fourth-grade and some of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi (3 percent and 16 percent, respectively) were taught mathematics by teachers who had a graduate major in mathematics. Across the nation, 2 percent and 21 percent of the fourth- and eighth-grade students, respectively, were taught by teachers who majored in mathematics in graduate school.

- In Mississippi, 35 percent of the fourth-grade and 40 percent of the eighth-grade students had teachers who spent at least 16 hours on in-service education dedicated to mathematics or the teaching of mathematics. Across the nation, 21 percent of the fourth-grade students and 47 percent of the eighth-grade students had teachers who spent at least that much time on similar types of in-service training.

- Some of the fourth-grade students and relatively few of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi (12 percent and 5 percent, respectively) had mathematics teachers who did not spend any time on in-service education devoted to mathematics or the teaching of mathematics. Nationally, 17 percent of the fourth-grade students and 8 percent of the eighth-grade students had mathematics teachers who did not spend any time on similar in-service training.

CHAPTER 7

The Conditions Beyond School that Facilitate Mathematics Learning and Teaching

Parents are children's first teachers and should remain instrumental in their children's educational success.[37] Parents can support learning in many ways, including monitoring homework, turning off the television in favor of reading or other literacy-related activities, and making sure that students are attending school. To examine the relationship between home environment and mathematics proficiency, students participating in the Trial State Assessment were asked a series of questions about themselves, their parents or guardians, and home factors related to education.

AMOUNT OF READING MATERIALS IN THE HOME

The number and types of reading and reference materials in the home may be an indicator of the value placed by parents on learning and schooling. Public-school students participating in the Trial State Assessment were asked about the availability of newspapers, magazines, books, and an encyclopedia at home. Average mathematics proficiency associated with having zero to two, three, or four of these types of materials in the home is shown in Table 32 and Table A32 (Page 194) in the Data Appendix.

The data for Mississippi reveal that:

- Grade 4 students in Mississippi who had all four of these types of materials in the home showed a higher mathematics proficiency than did students with zero to two types of materials. This is similar to the results for the grade 8 students in Mississippi, where students who had all four types of materials showed a higher mathematics proficiency than did students who had zero to two types.

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[37] Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development. *Turning Points Preparing American Youth for the 21st Century.* (New York, NY: Carnegie Corporation of New York, 1989); James P. Comer. "Home, School, and Academic Learning," in *Access to Knowledge An Agenda for Our Our Nation's Schools*, John T. Goodlad and Pamela Keating, Eds. (New York, NY: College Entrance Examination Board, 1990). The Harvard Education Letter. "Parents and Schools." (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, November December 1988).

- In grade 4, 34 percent of White students, 21 percent of Black students, and 26 percent of Hispanic students had all four types of these reading materials in their homes.

- In grade 8, 52 percent of White students, 33 percent of Black students, and 43 percent of Hispanic students had all four types of these reading materials in their homes.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 32

Students' Reports on Types of Reading Materials in the Home

Does your family have, or receive on a regular basis, each of the following items: more than 25 books, an encyclopedia, newspapers, magazines?	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage and Proficiency	**Percentage and Proficiency**
Zero to two types		
Mississippi	40 (1.3) 192 (1.3)	24 (0.9) 234 (1.9)
Southeast	36 (2.4) 200 (2.2)	23 (1.1) 243 (2.4)
Nation	31 (1.3) 208 (1.1)	21 (0.7) 247 (1.2)
Three types		
Mississippi	33 (0.9) 202 (1.4)	33 (0.9) 242 (1.7)
Southeast	35 (1.4) 209 (2.3)	31 (1.1) 257 (1.8)
Nation	35 (0.7) 218 (1.0)	31 (0.7) 266 (1.3)
Four types		
Mississippi	27 (1.2) 210 (1.9)	43 (1.1) 254 (1.4)
Southeast	29 (2.2) 219 (2.2)	45 (1.3) 267 (1.5)
Nation	34 (1.2) 227 (1.2)	48 (1.0) 275 (1.1)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

HOURS OF TELEVISION WATCHED PER DAY

Report after report has chronicled the relationship between television watching and achievement.[38] To provide additional relevant data, public-school students participating in the 1992 Trial State Assessment were asked to report on the amount of television they watched each day (Table 33 and Table A33 [Page 196] in the Data Appendix).

In grade 4:

- Average mathematics proficiency was higher for students in Mississippi who spent three hours watching television than for students who watched television six hours or more each day.
- Some of the students in Mississippi (19 percent) watched one hour or less of television each day; 31 percent watched six hours or more.
- In Mississippi, 18 percent of White students, 40 percent of Black students, and 36 percent of Hispanic students watched six hours or more of television each day.
- By comparison, 21 percent of White students, 18 percent of Black students, and 19 percent of Hispanic students watched an hour or less of television each day.

In grade 8:

- In Mississippi, average mathematics proficiency was lowest for students who spent six hours or more watching television each day.
- Relatively few of the students in Mississippi (10 percent) watched one hour or less of television each day; 21 percent watched six hours or more.
- In Mississippi, 10 percent of White students, 33 percent of Black students, and 34 percent of Hispanic students watched six hours or more of television each day.
- In addition, 12 percent of White students, 8 percent of Black students, and 7 percent of Hispanic students watched an hour or less of television each day.

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[38] Ina V.S. Mullis, John A. Dossey, Eugene H. Owen, and Gary W. Phillips. *The State of Mathematics Achievement NAEP's 1990 Assessment of the Nation and the Trial Assessment of the States.* (Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics, 1991).

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE 33

Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent Watching Television Each Day

How much television do you usually watch each day?	Grade 4 Percentage and Proficiency	Grade 8 Percentage and Proficiency
One hour or less		
Mississippi	19 (1.0) 196 (2.1)	10 (0.5) 244 (2.9)
Southeast	19 (1.7) 212 (3.6)	12 (0.9) 267 (2.9)
Nation	21 (0.8) 220 (1.6)	15 (0.6) 276 (2.2)
Two hours		
Mississippi	16 (0.9) 205 (1.9)	18 (0.8) 254 (2.2)
Southeast	17 (0.7) 215 (3.8)	19 (1.0) 268 (2.7)
Nation	19 (0.7) 224 (1.5)	23 (0.6) 276 (1.6)
Three hours		
Mississippi	15 (0.7) 207 (1.7)	22 (0.8) 253 (1.8)
Southeast	17 (1.4) 217 (1.5)	22 (1.2) 263 (2.6)
Nation	17 (0.6) 223 (1.4)	22 (0.6) 270 (1.2)
Four to five hours		
Mississippi	19 (1.0) 205 (1.7)	29 (1.0) 246 (1.4)
Southeast	18 (1.2) 210 (2.4)	30 (0.9) 256 (1.1)
Nation	22 (0.8) 219 (1.3)	26 (0.7) 260 (1.1)
Six hours or more		
Mississippi	31 (1.6) 194 (1.5)	21 (1.0) 230 (2.0)
Southeast	28 (1.8) 196 (1.8)	17 (1.2) 239 (2.8)
Nation	22 (0.8) 203 (1.2)	13 (0.4) 243 (1.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

111

STUDENT ABSENTEEISM

Excessive absenteeism may also be an obstacle to students' success in school. To examine the relationship of student absenteeism to mathematics proficiency, the eighth-grade students participating in the Trial State Assessment were asked to report on the number of days of school they missed during the one-month period preceding the assessment.

From Table 34:

- Average mathematics proficiency was lowest for eighth-grade students who missed three or more days of school.
- About half of the students in grade 8 (49 percent) did not miss any school days in the month prior to the assessment, while 20 percent in grade 8 missed three days or more.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 34 | **Eighth-Grade Students' Reports on the Number of Days of School Missed**

How many days of school did you miss last month?	Grade 8 **Percentage and Proficiency**
None	
Mississippi	49 (0.9) 248 (1.1)
Southeast	44 (1.9) 264 (1.8)
Nation	42 (1.0) 271 (1.1)
One or two days	
Mississippi	31 (1.0) 248 (2.0)
Southeast	35 (1.1) 261 (1.7)
Nation	34 (0.9) 268 (1.1)
Three days or more	
Mississippi	20 (0.9) 237 (1.8)
Southeast	21 (1.2) 244 (1.6)
Nation	23 (0.6) 257 (1.4)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details).

STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF MATHEMATICS

Learning mathematics should require students not only to master essential skills and concepts, but also to develop confidence in their mathematical abilities and to value mathematics as a discipline.[39] Students were asked if they agreed or disagreed with a series of statements designed to elicit their perceptions of mathematics. These included statements about:

- Personal experience with mathematics, including students' enjoyment of mathematics and level of confidence in their mathematical abilities: *I like mathematics; I am good in mathematics.*

- Value of mathematics, including students' perceptions of its present utility and its expected relevance to future work and life requirements: *Almost all people use mathematics in their jobs; Mathematics is not more for boys than for girls.*

- The nature of mathematics, including students' ability to identify the salient features of the discipline: *Mathematics is useful for solving everyday problems.*

A "perception index" was developed to examine students' perceptions of mathematics. For each of the five attitude statements, students who responded "strongly agree" were given a value of 1 (indicating very positive attitudes about the subject), students who responded "agree" were given a value of 2, and students who responded "undecided," "disagree," or "strongly disagree" were given a value of 3.[40] Each student's responses were averaged over the five statements. The students were then assigned a perception index according to whether they tended to strongly agree with the statements (an index of 1); tended to agree with the statements (an index of 2); or tended to be undecided, to disagree, or to strongly disagree (eighth grade only) with the statements (an index of 3).

Table 35 provides the data for public-school students' attitudes toward mathematics as defined by their perception index. The following results were observed for Mississippi.

In grade 4:

- Average mathematics proficiency was higher for students who were in the "agree" category than for students who were in the "undecided, disagree" category.

- About three quarters of the students (78 percent) were in the "agree" category (perception index of 2). Across the nation, 80 percent of the students were in this category.

- About one quarter of the students in Mississippi (22 percent), versus 20 percent across the nation, were in the "undecided, disagree" category (perception index of 3).

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[39] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va.: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989).

[40] In the 1992 Trial State Assessment, eight perception questions were asked, including five from 1990 and three new questions. In addition, at the fourth-grade level, students could only respond "agree," "undecided," or "disagree." Thus, for fourth grade, the perception index categories were 2 and 3.

And for grade 8:

- Average mathematics proficiency was highest for students who were in the "strongly agree" category and lowest for students who were in the "undecided, disagree, strongly disagree" category.
- Less than half of the students (36 percent) were in the "strongly agree" category (perception index of 1). Across the nation, 32 percent were in this category.
- Some of the students in Mississippi (17 percent), versus 20 percent across the nation, were in the "undecided, disagree, or strongly disagree" category (perception index of 3).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE 35

Students' Positive Perceptions and Attitudes Toward Mathematics

	Grade 4	Grade 8
Student "Perception Index" Groups	**Percentage and Proficiency**	**Percentage and Proficiency**
Stongly agree *("perception index" of 1)*		
Mississippi	--- (--.-) --- (--.-)	36 (1.2) 252 (1.5)
Southeast	--- (--.-) --- (--.-)	32 (1.3) 265 (1.5)
Nation	--- (--.-) --- (--.-)	32 (0.8) 276 (1.2)
Agree *("perception index" of 2)*		
Mississippi	78 (0.8) 204 (1.0)	48 (0.9) 244 (1.4)
Southeast	79 (1.0) 213 (1.9)	46 (1.7) 258 (1.6)
Nation	80 (0.6) 222 (0.9)	48 (0.8) 266 (1.0)
Undecided, disagree, strongly disagree *("perception index" of 3)*		
Mississippi	22 (0.8) 187 (1.7)	17 (0.9) 238 (2.1)
Southeast	21 (1.0) 194 (1.8)	23 (1.1) 249 (2.4)
Nation	20 (0.6) 201 (1.2)	20 (0.6) 255 (1.6)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). --- "Strongly Agree" and "Strongly Disagree" were not response choices for Grade 4. A "perception index" of 1 represents very positive perceptions toward mathematics and a "perception index" of 3 represents uncertain or negative perceptions toward mathematics. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

SUMMARY

Some out-of-school factors cannot be changed, but others can be altered in a positive way to influence a student's learning and motivation. Partnerships among students, parents, teachers, and the community can affect the educational environment in the home, resulting in more out-of-school reading and an increased value placed on educational achievement, among other desirable outcomes.

The data related to out-of-school factors for public-school students show that:

- Grade 4 students in Mississippi who had all four types of reading materials (an encyclopedia, newspapers, magazines, and more than 25 books in the home) showed a higher mathematics proficiency than did students with zero to two types of materials. This is similar to the results for the grade 8 students in Mississippi, where students who had all four types of materials showed a higher mathematics proficiency than did students who had zero to two types.

- Some of the fourth-grade students in Mississippi (19 percent) watched one hour or less of television each day; 31 percent watched six hours or more.

- Relatively few of the eighth-grade students in Mississippi (10 percent) watched one hour or less of television each day; 21 percent watched six hours or more.

- In grade 8, average mathematics proficiency was lowest for eighth-grade students who missed three or more days of school.

- In grade 4, average mathematics proficiency was higher for students who were in the "agree" category than for students who were in the "undecided, disagree" category relating to students' perceptions of mathematics.

- In grade 8, average mathematics proficiency was highest for students who were in the "strongly agree" category and lowest for students who were in the "undecided, disagree, strongly disagree" category.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

PROCEDURAL APPENDIX

This appendix provides an overview of the technical details of the 1992 Trial State Assessment Program. It includes a discussion of the assessment design, the mathematics framework and objectives upon which the assessment was based, and the procedures used to analyze the results.

The objectives for the assessment were developed through a consensus process managed by the Council of Chief State School Officers, and the items were developed through a similar process managed by Educational Testing Service. The development of the Trial State Assessment Program benefitted from the involvement of hundreds of representatives from State Education Agencies who attended numerous NETWORK meetings; served on committees; reviewed the framework, objectives, and questions; and, in general, provided important suggestions on all aspects of the program.

Assessment Design

The 1992 Trial State Assessment was based on a *focused balanced incomplete block (BIB) spiral matrix design* -- a design that enables broad coverage of mathematics content while minimizing the burden for any one student.

At grade 4, 158 mathematics items were developed for the assessment, including 53 regular constructed-response and five extended constructed-response items; at grade 8, 183 mathematics items were developed, including 59 regular constructed-response and six extended constructed-response items.

The first step in implementing the BIB design required dividing the entire set of mathematics items at each grade level into 13 units called *blocks*. Each block was designed to be completed in 15 minutes. The blocks were assembled into assessment booklets so that each booklet contained three background questionnaires -- the first consisting of general background questions, the second comprising mathematics background questions, and the third containing questions about the students' motivation to do well in the assessment -- and three blocks of cognitive mathematics items. Students were given five minutes to complete each of the first two background questionnaires, 45 minutes to complete the three 15-minute blocks of mathematics items, and three minutes to complete the third background questionnaire. Thus, the first part of the assessment required approximately one hour of student time.

In accordance with the BIB design, the blocks were assigned to the assessment booklets so that each block appeared in exactly six booklets and each block appeared with every other block in one booklet. Twenty-six assessment booklets were used at each grade level for the Trial State Assessment Program. The booklets were *spiraled* or interleaved in a systematic sequence so that each booklet appeared an appropriate number of times in the sample. The students within an assessment session were assigned booklets in the order in which the booklets were spiraled. Thus, students in any given session received a variety of different booklets and only a small number of students in the session received the same booklet. Following this administration, all students were given a special booklet with the Estimation block. The Estimation items were administered using a 15-minute paced audiotape which made any direct calculations of answers difficult. Twenty multiple-choice Estimation items were administered at grade 4 and 22 at grade 8.

Assessment Content

The framework and objectives for the Trial State Assessment Program were developed using a broad-based consensus process, as described in the Overview to this report.[1] The assessment framework consisted of two dimensions: mathematical content areas and abilities. The five content areas assessed were Numbers and Operations; Measurement; Geometry; Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability; and Algebra and Functions. Skills in Estimation were also measured (see Figure A1).

The 1992 mathematics assessment included multiple-choice and regular constructed-response questions, as well as the use of calculators, manipulatives, and a paced audio-taped estimation section. The three mathematical ability areas assessed were Conceptual Understanding, Procedural Knowledge, and Problem Solving (see Figure A2). The information from the Estimation section is intended to supplement the data obtained from the Numbers and Operations and the Measurement questions administered using the more traditional paper-and-pencil or calculator approaches.

The extended constructed-response questions required the students to formulate and demonstrate more detailed problem-solving skills, required up to about five minutes to complete, and were scored using a partial-credit model. Six examples of extended constructed-response questions used in the 1992 Trial State Assessment are provided, starting on page 116. Table A1, on page 115, gives the percentages of students attaining each of the score levels for the six example items.

Data Analysis and Scales

Once the assessments were conducted and information from the assessment booklets was compiled in a database, the assessment data were weighted to match known population proportions and adjusted for nonresponse. Analyses were then conducted to determine the percentages of students who gave various responses to each cognitive and background question.

Item response theory (IRT) was used to estimate average mathematics proficiency for each jurisdiction and for various subpopulations, based on students' performance on the set of mathematics items they received. IRT provides a common scale on which performance can be reported for the nation, each jurisdiction, and subpopulations, even when all students do not answer the same set of questions. This common scale makes it possible to report on relationships between students' characteristics (based on their responses to the background questions) and their overall performance on the assessment.

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[1] See National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Mathematics Objectives: 1990 Assessment*. (Princeton, NJ: Educational Testing Service, 1988) for a description of the frameworks and objectives.

FIGURE A1 | Content Areas and Skills Assessed

Numbers and Operations

This content area focuses on students' understanding of numbers (whole numbers, fractions, decimals, integers) and their application to real-world situations, as well as computational and estimation situations. Understanding numerical relationships as expressed in ratios, proportions, and percents is emphasized. Students' abilities in estimation, mental computation, use of calculators, generalization of numerical patterns, and verification of results are also included.

Measurement

This content area focuses on students' ability to describe real-world objects using numbers. Students are asked to identify attributes, select appropriate units, apply measurement concepts, and communicate measurement-related ideas to others. Questions are included that require an ability to read instruments using metric, customary, or nonstandard units, with emphasis on precision and accuracy. Questions requiring estimation, measurements, and applications of measurements of length, time, money, temperature, mass/weight, area, volume, capacity, and angles are also included in this content area.

Geometry

This content area focuses on students' knowledge of geometric figures and relationships and on their skills in working with this knowledge. These skills are important at all levels of schooling as well as in practical applications. Students need to be able to model and visualize geometric figures in one, two, and three dimensions and to communicate geometric ideas. In addition, students should be able to use informal reasoning to establish geometric relationships.

Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability

This content area focuses on data representation and analysis across all disciplines and reflects the importance and prevalence of these activities in our society. Statistical knowledge and the ability to interpret data are necessary skills in the contemporary world. Questions emphasize appropriate methods for gathering data, the visual exploration of data, and the development and evaluation of arguments based on data analysis.

Algebra and Functions

This content area is broad in scope, covering algebraic and functional concepts in more informal, exploratory ways for the fourth and eighth grades. Proficiency in this content area requires both manipulative facility and conceptual understanding; it involves the ability to use algebra as a means of representation and algebraic processing as a problem-solving tool. Functions are viewed not only in terms of algebraic formulas, but also in terms of verbal descriptions, tables of values, and graphs.

Estimation Skills

Estimation involving whole numbers, fractions, and decimals pervades most of the content areas in mathematics. Presented using a paced audiotape procedure, questions assess students' abilities to make estimates appropriate to a wide variety of situations. Estimates take into consideration such factors as knowing when to estimate and whether to overestimate or underestimate in a particular problem.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

FIGURE A2 | Mathematical Abilities

The following three categories of mathematical abilities are not to be construed as hierarchical. For example, problem solving involves interactions between conceptual knowledge and procedural skills, but what is considered complex problem solving at one grade level may be considered conceptual understanding or procedural knowledge at another.

Conceptual Understanding

Students demonstrate conceptual understanding in mathematics when they provide evidence that they can recognize, label, and generate examples and counterexamples of concepts; can use and interrelate models, diagrams, and varied representations of concepts; can identify and apply principles; know and can apply facts and definitions; can compare, contrast, and integrate related concepts and principles; can recognize, interpret, and apply the signs, symbols, and terms used to represent concepts; and can interpret the assumptions and relations involving concepts in mathematical settings. Such understandings are essential to performing procedures in a meaningful way and applying them in problem-solving situations.

Procedural Knowledge

Students demonstrate procedural knowledge in mathematics when they provide evidence of their ability to select and apply appropriate procedures correctly, verify and justify the correctness of a procedure using concrete models or symbolic methods, and extend or modify procedures to deal with factors inherent in problem settings. Procedural knowledge includes the various numerical algorithms in mathematics that have been created as tools to meet specific needs in an efficient manner. It also encompasses the abilities to read and produce graphs and tables, execute geometric constructions, and perform noncomputational skills such as rounding and ordering.

Problem Solving

In problem solving, students are required to use their reasoning and analytic abilities when they encounter new situations. Problem solving includes the ability to recognize and formulate problems; determine the sufficiency and consistency of data; use strategies, data, models, and relevant mathematics; generate, extend, and modify procedures; use reasoning (i.e., spatial, inductive, deductive, statistical, and proportional); and judge the reasonableness and correctness of solutions.

A scale ranging from 0 to 500 was created to report performance for each content area and for Estimation skills. The scales summarize examinee performance across all three item types used in the assessment (multiple-choice, regular constructed-response, and extended constructed-response). In producing the scales, three distinct IRT models were used. Multiple-choice items were scaled using the three-parameter logistic model; regular constructed-response items were scaled using the two-parameter logistic model; and the extended constructed-response items were scaled using a generalized partial-credit model. Each content-area scale was based on the distribution of student performance across all three grades assessed in the 1990 national assessment (grades 4, 8, and 12) and had a mean of 250 and a standard deviation of 50. A composite scale was created as an overall measure of students' mathematics proficiency. The composite scale was a weighted average of the five content area scales, where the weight for each content area was proportional to the relative importance assigned to the content area in the specifications developed by the Mathematics Objectives Panel.

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A1

Student Score-Level Percentages for Constructed-Response Example Items

		No Response	Incorrect	Minimal	Partial	Satisfactory	Extended
EXAMPLE ITEM 1							
Pizza Comparison	Grade 4						
Mississippi		6 (1.1)	65 (2.1)	16 (1.7)	2 (0.6)	3 (0.6)	8 (1.2)
Nation		8 (0.9)	49 (1.9)	18 (1.3)	2 (0.6)	8 (0.9)	15 (1.3)
EXAMPLE ITEM 2							
Graph of Pockets	Grade 4						
Mississippi		4 (0.8)	60 (2.3)	20 (1.8)	12 (1.3)	3 (0.7)	1 (0.4)
Nation		6 (0.8)	46 (1.6)	23 (1.3)	15 (0.9)	7 (0.8)	3 (0.6)
EXAMPLE ITEM 3							
Laura Use Calculator	Grade 4						
Mississippi		16 (1.6)	59 (2.0)	9 (1.3)	6 (0.8)	8 (1.3)	2 (0.6)
Nation		17 (1.4)	45 (1.7)	9 (1.0)	10 (1.3)	13 (1.4)	6 (1.0)
EXAMPLE ITEM 4							
Marcy Dot Pattern	Grade 8						
Mississippi		17 (2.1)	70 (2.2)	7 (1.0)	3 (0.6)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.7)
Nation		16 (1.2)	64 (1.4)	9 (0.8)	6 (0.7)	1 (0.2)	4 (0.6)
EXAMPLE ITEM 5							
Treena's Budget	Grade 8						
Mississippi		29 (2.2)	39 (1.9)	23 (1.9)	8 (1.1)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.3)
Nation		23 (1.4)	37 (1.8)	21 (1.3)	14 (1.1)	2 (0.4)	2 (0.5)
EXAMPLE ITEM 6							
Radio Station	Grade 8						
Mississippi		20 (1.9)	57 (2.2)	14 (1.7)	6 (1.2)	2 (0.6)	0 (0.2)
Nation		17 (1.2)	45 (1.8)	21 (1.4)	12 (1.1)	4 (0.6)	1 (0.3)

EXAMPLE ITEM 1

Pizza Comparison
Grade 4

Extended Constructed-Response Item: Numbers and Operations

Think carefully about the following question. Write a complete answer. You may use drawings, words, and numbers to explain your answer. Be sure to show all of your work.

José ate 1/2 of a pizza.

Ella ate 1/2 of another pizza.

José said that he ate more pizza than Ella, but Ella said that they both ate the same amount. Use words and pictures to show that José could be right.

EXAMPLE ITEM 1
(continued)

Pizza Comparison
Grade 4

Possible Correct Response

This would be true when José's pizza is larger than Ella's pizza. Half of a larger unit is more than half of a smaller unit.

Scoring Guide

No response.

Incorrect. The work is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or I don't know.

Minimal. Student answers that 1/2 is always equal 1/2. Also, references to the number of pizzas, or toppings.

Partial. Statements such as "José's pizza had bigger pieces."

Satisfactory. Gives a picture where sizes are different, but gives no explanation.

Extended. Student fully explains and mentions relative size of the pizzas.

EXAMPLE ITEM 2

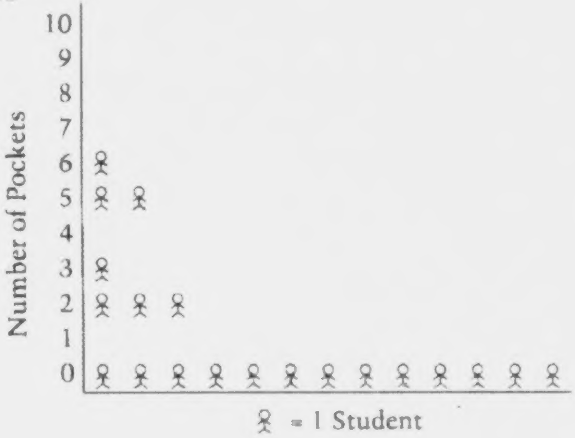
Graphs of Pockets
Grade 4

Extended Constructed-Response Item: Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability

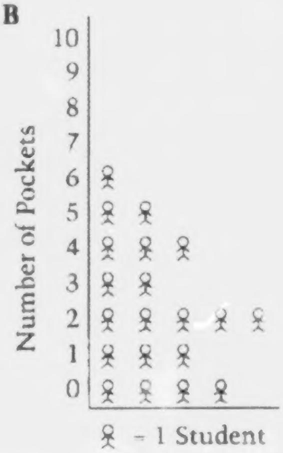
Think carefully about the following question. Write a complete answer. You may use drawings, words, and numbers to explain your answer. Be sure to show all of your work.

There are 20 students in Mr. Pang's class. On Tuesday most of the students in the class said they had pockets in the clothes they were wearing.

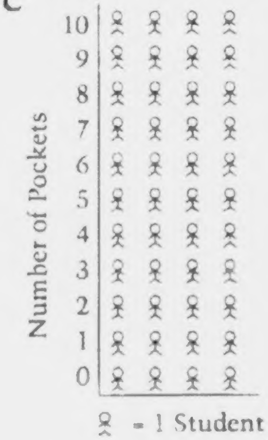
A



B



C



EXAMPLE ITEM 2
(continued)

Graphs of Pockets
Grade 4

Extended Constructed-Response Item (continued)

Which of the graphs most likely shows the number of pockets that each child had? ______

Explain why you chose that graph.

Explain why you did not choose the other graphs.

Possible Correct Response

Graph B, because it had 20 students and most of the students had pockets.

It could not be Graph A because most of the students should have pockets.

It could not be Graph C since there are more than 20 students shown OR it is not likely that there would be the same number of students for each number of pockets OR most clothes don't have 10 pockets.

Scoring Guide

No response.

Incorrect. The work is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or I don't know.

Minimal. The student chooses Graph B with no explanation OR the student chooses Graph A and Graph C with an explanation that shows some understanding.

Partial. The student chooses Graph B but does not give an adequate explanation OR student chooses Graph B but gives no explanation why; student explains why it is not Graph C OR why it is not Graph A.

Satisfactory. The student chooses Graph B and gives a good explanation why but does not mention the other graphs OR student gives a good explanation of why it cannot be Graph A and Graph C, but does not give a good explanation of why it is Graph B.

Extended. The student chooses Graph B and gives a reason why it cannot be the others.

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

EXAMPLE ITEM 3

Laura Use Calculator
Grade 4

Extended Constructed-Response Item: Numbers and Operations

Laura wanted to enter the number 8375 into her calculator. By mistake, she entered the number 8275. Without clearing the calculator, how could she correct her mistake?

Without clearing the calculator, how could she correct her mistake another way?

Did you use the calculator on this question?
Yes No

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EXAMPLE ITEM 3
(continued)

Laura Use Calculator
Grade 4

Possible Correct Response

She could add 100 to the number in the display because she wanted a larger digit in the hundreds' place OR she could also add 50 two times (or any other correct combination).

Scoring Guide

No response.

Incorrect. The work is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or I don't know.

Minimal. Student's response involves clearing the calculator with a method other than using ON C or C or CE. For example: Refers to a memory-clearing button (RM on the new TI-108 calculator or MRC on the old calculator).

Partial. Student knows you need to add 1 to the 2 but has the wrong place value OR doesn't mention place value OR subtracts 100 instead of adding OR subtracts 16,650.

Satisfactory. Student gives only one correct way.

Extended. Student gives two correct ways to change the number.

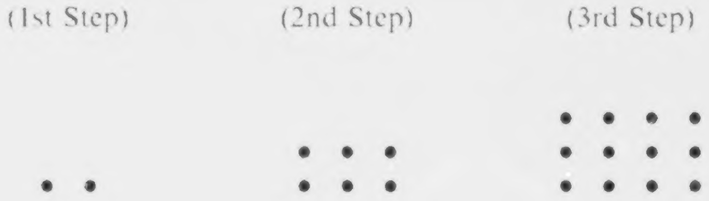
EXAMPLE ITEM 4

Marcy Dot Pattern
Grade 8

Extended Constructed-Response Item: Algebra and Functions

This question requires you to show your work and explain your reasoning. You may use drawings, words, and numbers in your explanation. Your answer should be clear enough so that another person could read it and understand your thinking. It is important that you show all your work.

A pattern of dots is shown below. At each step, more dots are added to the pattern. The number of dots added at each step is more than the number added in the previous step. The pattern continues infinitely.



Marcy has to determine the number of dots in the 20th step, but she does not want to draw all 20 pictures and then count the dots.

Explain or show how she could do this and give the answer that Marcy should get for the number of dots.

Did you use the calculator on this question?

Yes No

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

EXAMPLE ITEM 4
(continued)

Marcy Dot Pattern
Grade 8

Possible Correct Response

Explanation should include one of the following ideas with no false statements.

a. For each successive step, the number of rows and the number of columns is increasing by 1, forming a pattern. For example, the first step forms 1-by-2 rows and columns, the next step 2-by-3, the third step 3-by-4, and so on. Continuing this pattern would mean that the 20th step has 20 × 21 dots or 420 dots.

b. Look at successive differences between consecutive steps. The differences 4, 6, 8, 10,... form a pattern. There are 19 differences forming the pattern 4, 6, 8, 10, ..., 38, 40 and this sum is (9 × 44) + 22 or 418. However, 2 must be added for the first step, yielding a response of 420.

Scoring Guide

No response.

Incorrect. The work is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or I don't know.

Minimal. An attempt to generalize or to draw all 20 pictures in the pattern (with a clear understanding of the pattern).

Partial. A partial (incomplete) correct explanation.

Satisfactory. Correct explanation of pattern but does not include or omits the correct number of dots (420).

Extended. Correct answer.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

EXAMPLE ITEM 5

Treena's Budget
Grade 8

Extended Constructed-Response Item: Numbers and Operations

This question requires you to show your work and explain your reasoning. You may use drawings, words, and numbers in your explanation. Your answer should be clear enough so that another person could read it and understand your thinking. It is important that you show all your work.

Treena won a 7-day scholarship worth $1,000 to the Pro Shot Basketball camp. Round-trip travel expenses to the camp are $335 by air or $125 by train. At the camp she must choose between a week of individual instruction at $60 per day or a week of group instruction at $40 per day. Treena's food and other expenses are fixed at $45 per day. If she does not plan to spend any money other than the scholarship, what are all choices of travel and instruction plans that she could afford to make?

Explain your reasoning.

Did you use the calculator on this question?

Yes No

EXAMPLE ITEM 5
(continued)

Treena's Budget
Grade 8

Possible Correct Response

Treena's fixed expenses will be 7 x \$45 = \$315 for the 7 days. Therefore, she has \$1,000 - \$315 = \$685 to spend for instruction and travel. The group plan will cost 7 x \$40 = \$280 while the individual plan will cost 7 x \$60 = \$420. Treena has 3 options:

Group and Train:	\$280 + \$125 = \$405
Group and Plane:	\$280 + \$335 = \$615
Individual and Train:	\$420 + \$125 = \$545

She cannot choose the individual plan and travel by plane because her total expenses would be \$1,070 which is greater than the allotted scholarship.

Any full-credit response clearly communicates that Treena has 3 options, what the 3 options are, and how the student arrived at the 3 options.

Scoring Guide

No response.

Incorrect. The work is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or I don't know.

Minimal. a) Student indicated conclusions with no mathematical evidence OR b) Student work contains major mathematical errors and/or flaws in reasoning. For example: the student does not consider Treena's fixed expenses.

Partial. a) Student indicates 1 or more correct conclusions, but the work contains some computational errors OR b) Student has correct mathematics, but indicates no conclusion.

Satisfactory. a) Student shows correct mathematical evidence that Treena has 3 choices, but the explanation is unclear or incomplete OR b) Student shows correct mathematical evidence for any 2 of Treena's 3 choices and the explanation is clear and complete.

Extended. Full-credit response: correct solution and complete, clear explanation.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

EXAMPLE ITEM 6

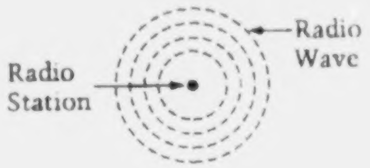
Radio Station
Grade 8

Extended Constructed-Response Item: Geometry

This question requires you to show your work and explain your reasoning. You may use drawings, words, and numbers in your explanation. Your answer should be clear enough so that another person could read it and understand your thinking. It is important that you show all your work.

Radio station KMAT in Math City is 200 miles from radio station KGEO in Geometry City. Highway 7, a straight road, connects the two cities.

KMAT broadcasts can be received up to 150 miles in all directions from the station and KGEO broadcasts can be received up to 125 miles in all directions. Radio waves travel from each radio station through the air, as represented below.



On the next page, draw a diagram that shows the following.

- Highway 7
- The location of the two radio stations
- The part of Highway 7 where both radio stations can be received

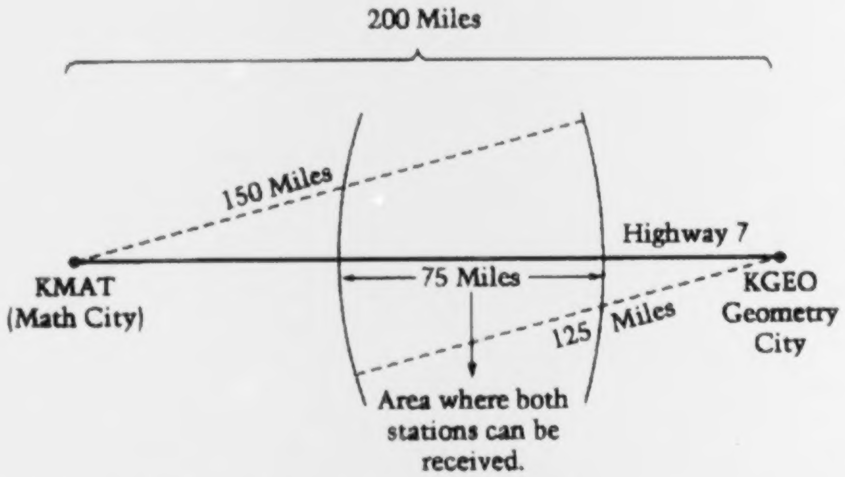
Be sure to label the distances along the highway and the length in miles of the part of the highway where both stations can be received.

131

EXAMPLE ITEM 6
(continued)

Radio Station
Grade 8

Possible Correct Response



There is a 75-mile part of Highway 7 that is within both broadcast areas. It starts 75 miles outside Math City and ends 150 miles outside Math City.

Scoring Guide

No response.

Incorrect. The work is completely incorrect, irrelevant, or I don't know.

Minimal. Map with cities, highway, and 200 miles labeled (or some indication of scale) OR map that uses some, but not all of the given information.

Partial. Map with cities, highway, and 200 miles labeled (or some indication of scale) AND identifies incorrect common broadcast area (e.g., not on Highway 7) or insufficiently identifies an area.

Satisfactory. Map with cities, highway, and 200 miles labeled and identifies common broadcast area on Highway 7 but omits or incorrectly computes length of common area.

Extended. Correct answer.

Questionnaires for Teachers and Schools

As part of the Trial State Assessment, questionnaires were given to the mathematics teachers of assessed students and to the principal or other administrator in each participating school.

A Background Panel drafted a set of issues and guidelines and made recommendations concerning the design of these questionnaires. For the 1992 assessment, the teacher and school questionnaires focused on five educational areas: instructional content, instructional practices and experiences, teacher characteristics, school conditions and context, and conditions beyond school (i.e., home support, out-of-school activities, and attitudes). Similar to the development of the materials given to students, the guidelines and the teacher and school questionnaires were prepared through an iterative process that involved extensive development, field testing, and review by external advisory groups.

It is important to note that in this report, as in all NAEP reports, the student is always the unit of analysis, even when information from the teacher or school questionnaire is being reported. Having the student as the unit of analysis makes it possible to describe the instruction received by representative samples of fourth- or eighth-grade students in public schools. Although this approach may provide a different perspective from that which would be obtained by simply collecting information from a sample of fourth- or eighth-grade mathematics teachers or from a sample of schools, it is consistent with NAEP's goal of providing information about the educational context and performance of students.

MATHEMATICS TEACHER QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaires for fourth- and eighth-grade mathematics teachers consisted of two parts. The first requested information about the teacher, such as race/ethnicity and gender, as well as academic degrees held, teaching certification, training in mathematics, and ability to get instructional resources. In the second part, teachers were asked to provide information on each class they taught that included one or more students who participated in the Trial State Assessment Program. The information included, among other things, the extent to which textbooks or worksheets were used, the instructional emphasis placed on different mathematical topics, and the use of various instructional approaches. Because of the nature of the sampling for the Trial State Assessment, the responses to the mathematics teacher questionnaire do not necessarily represent all fourth- and eighth-grade mathematics teachers in a state or territory. Rather, they represent the teachers of the particular students being assessed.

SCHOOL CHARACTERISTICS AND POLICIES QUESTIONNAIRE

An extensive school questionnaire was completed by principals or other administrators in the schools participating in the Trial State Assessment. In addition to questions about the individuals who completed the questionnaires, there were questions about school policies, course offerings, and special priority areas, among other topics.

Estimating Variability

The statistics reported by NAEP (average proficiencies, percentages of students at or above particular achievement levels, and percentages of students responding in certain ways to background questions) are *estimates* of the corresponding information for the population of fourth- or eighth-grade students in public schools in a state. These estimates are based on the performance of carefully selected, representative *samples* of fourth- and eighth-grade public-school students from the state or territory.

If a different representative sample of students were selected and the assessment repeated, it is likely that the estimates might vary somewhat, and both of these sample estimates might differ somewhat from the value of the mean or percentage that would be obtained if every fourth- or eighth-grade public-school student in the state or territory were assessed. Virtually all statistics that are based on samples (including those in NAEP) are subject to a certain degree of uncertainty. The uncertainty attributable to using samples of students is referred to as *sampling error*.

Like almost all estimates based on assessment measures, NAEP's total group and subgroup proficiency estimates are subject to a second source of uncertainty, in addition to sampling error. As previously noted, each student who participated in the Trial State Assessment was administered a subset of questions from the total set of questions. If each student had been administered a different, but equally appropriate, set of the assessment questions -- or the entire set of questions -- somewhat different estimates of total group and subgroup proficiency might have been obtained. Thus, a second source of uncertainty arises because each student was administered a subset of the total pool of questions.

In addition to reporting estimates of average proficiencies, proportions of students at or above particular achievement levels, and proportions of students giving various responses to background questions, this report also provides estimates of the magnitude of the uncertainty associated with these statistics. These measures of the uncertainty are called *standard errors* and are given in parentheses in each of the tables in the report. The standard errors of the estimates of mathematics proficiency statistics reflect both sources of uncertainty discussed above. The standard errors of the other statistics (such as the proportion of students answering a background question in a certain way or the proportion of students in certain racial/ethnic groups) reflect only sampling error. NAEP uses a methodology called the jackknife procedure to estimate these standard errors.

The reader is reminded that, like all surveys, NAEP results are also subject to other kinds of errors including the effects of necessarily imperfect adjustment for student and school non-response and other largely unknowable effects associated with the particular instrumentation and data collection methods used. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to a number of sources: inability to obtain complete information about all selected students in all selected schools in the sample (some students or schools refused to participate, or students participated but answered only certain items); ambiguous definitions; differences in interpreting questions; inability or unwillingness to give correct information; mistakes in recording, coding, or scoring data; and other errors of collecting, processing, sampling, and estimating missing data. The extent of nonsampling errors is difficult to estimate. By their nature, the impact of such errors cannot be reflected in the data-based estimates of uncertainty provided in NAEP reports.

Drawing Inferences from the Results

One of the goals of the Trial State Assessment Program is to make inferences about the overall population of fourth- and eighth-grade students in public schools in each participating state and territory based on the particular sample of students assessed. One uses the results from the sample -- taking into account the uncertainty associated with all samples -- to make inferences about the population.

The use of *confidence intervals*, based on the standard errors, provides a way to make inferences about the population means and proportions in a manner that reflects the uncertainty associated with the sample estimates. An estimated sample mean proficiency ± 2 standard errors approximates a *95 percent confidence interval* for the corresponding population quantity. This means that with approximately 95 percent confidence, the average performance of the entire population of interest (e.g., all eighth-grade students in public schools in a state or territory) is within ± 2 standard errors of the sample mean.

As an example, suppose that the average mathematics proficiency of the students in a particular state's eighth-grade sample were 256 with a standard error of 1.2. A 95 percent confidence interval for the population quantity would be as follows:

$$\text{Mean} \pm 2 \text{ standard errors} = 256 \pm 2 \cdot (1.2) = 256 \pm 2.4 =$$

$$256 - 2.4 \text{ and } 256 + 2.4 = (253.6, 258.4)$$

Thus, one can conclude with 95 percent confidence that the average proficiency for the entire population of eighth-grade students in public schools in that state is between 253.6 and 258.4.

Similar confidence intervals can be constructed for percentages, *provided that the percentages are not extremely large (greater than 90 percent) or extremely small (less than 10 percent)*. For extreme percentages, confidence intervals constructed in the above manner may not be appropriate and procedures for obtaining accurate confidence intervals are quite complicated.

Analyzing Subgroup Differences in Proficiencies and Proportions

In addition to the overall results, this report presents outcomes separately for a variety of important subgroups. Many of these subgroups are defined by shared characteristics of students, such as their gender, race/ethnicity, and the type of community in which their school is located. Other subgroups are defined by students' responses to background questions. Still other subgroups are defined by the responses of the assessed students' mathematics teachers to questions in the mathematics teacher questionnaire.

As an example, one might be interested in answering the question: *Do students who reported spending 45 minutes or more doing mathematics homework each day exhibit higher average mathematics proficiency than students who reported spending 15 minutes or less?*

To answer the question posed above, one begins by comparing the average mathematics proficiency for the two groups being analyzed. If the mean for the group that reported spending 45 minutes or more on mathematics homework is higher, one may be tempted to conclude that that group does have higher achievement than the group that reported spending 15 minutes or less on homework. However, even though the means differ, there may be no real difference in performance between the two groups in the population because of the uncertainty associated with the estimated average proficiency of the groups in the sample. Remember that the intent is to make a statement about the entire population, not about the particular sample that was assessed. The data from the sample are used to make inferences about the population as a whole.

As discussed in the previous section, each estimated sample mean proficiency (or proportion) has a degree of uncertainty associated with it. It is therefore possible that if all students in the population had been assessed, rather than a sample of students, or if the assessment had been repeated with a different sample of students or a different, but equivalent, set of questions, the performances of various groups would have been different. Thus, to determine whether there is a *real* difference between the mean proficiency (or proportion of a certain attribute) for two groups in the population, one must obtain an estimate of the degree of uncertainty associated with the difference between the proficiency means or proportions of those groups for the sample. This estimate of the degree of uncertainty -- called *the standard error of the difference* between the groups -- is obtained by taking the square of each group's standard error, summing these squared standard errors, and then taking the square root of this sum.

Similar to the manner in which the standard error for an individual group mean or proportion is used, the *standard error of the difference* can be used to help determine whether differences between groups in the population are real. The difference between the mean proficiency or proportion of the two groups ± 2 *standard errors of the difference* represents an approximate 95 percent confidence interval. If the resulting interval includes zero, one should conclude that there is insufficient evidence to claim a real difference between groups in the population. If the interval does not contain zero, the difference between groups is *statistically significant* (different) at the .05 level.

As an example, suppose that one were interested in determining whether the average mathematics proficiency of eighth-grade females is higher than that of eighth-grade males in a particular state's public schools. Suppose that the sample estimates of the mean proficiencies and standard errors for females and males were as follows:

Group	Average Proficiency	Standard Error
Female	259	2.0
Male	255	2.1

The difference between the estimates of the mean proficiencies of females and males is four points (259 - 255). The standard error of this difference is

$$\sqrt{2.0^2 + 2.1^2} = 2.9$$

Thus, an approximate 95 percent confidence interval for this difference is

$$\text{Mean difference} \pm 2 \text{ standard errors of the difference} =$$

$$4 \pm 2 \cdot (2.9) = 4 \pm 5.8 = 4 - 5.8 \text{ and } 4 + 5.8 = (-1.8,\ 9.8)$$

The value zero is within this confidence interval, which extends from -1.8 to 9.8 (i.e., zero is between -1.8 and 9.8). Thus, one should conclude that there is insufficient evidence to claim a difference in average mathematics proficiency between the population of eighth-grade females and males in public schools in the state.[2]

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[2] The procedure described above (especially the estimation of the standard error of the difference) is, in a strict sense, only appropriate when the statistics being compared come from independent samples. For certain comparisons in the report, the groups were not independent. In those cases, a different (and more appropriate) estimate of the *standard error of the difference* was used.

Throughout this report, when the mean proficiencies or proportions for two groups were compared, procedures like the one described above were used to draw the conclusions that are presented. If a statement appears in the report indicating that a particular group had *higher (or lower)* average proficiency than a second group, the 95 percent confidence interval for the difference between groups did not contain zero. When a statement indicates that the average proficiency or proportion of some attribute was *about the same* for two groups, the confidence interval included zero, and thus no difference could be assumed between the groups. The reader is cautioned to avoid drawing conclusions solely on the basis of the magnitude of the differences. A difference between two groups in the sample that appears to be slight may represent a statistically significant difference in the population because of the magnitude of the standard errors. Conversely, a difference that appears to be large may not be statistically significant.

The procedures described in this section, and the certainty ascribed to intervals (e.g., a 95 percent confidence interval), are based on statistical theory that assumes that only one confidence interval or test of statistical significance is being performed. However, in each chapter of this report, many different groups are being compared (i.e., multiple sets of confidence intervals are being analyzed). When one considers sets of confidence intervals, statistical theory indicates that the certainty associated with the entire set of intervals is less than that attributable to each individual comparison from the set. If one wants to hold the certainty level for the set of comparisons at a particular level (e.g., .95), adjustments (called multiple comparison procedures) must be made to the methods described in the previous section. One such procedure -- the *Bonferroni method* -- was used in the analyses described in this report to form confidence intervals for the differences between groups whenever sets of comparisons were considered. Thus, the confidence intervals in the text that are based on sets of comparisons are more conservative than those described on the previous pages. A more detailed description of the use of the Bonferroni procedure appears in the Trial State Assessment technical report.

Statistics with Poorly Determined Standard Errors

The standard errors for means and proportions reported by NAEP are statistics and therefore are subject to a certain degree of uncertainty. In certain cases, typically when the standard error is based on a small number of students, or when the group of students is enrolled in a small number of schools, the amount of uncertainty associated with the standard errors may be quite large. Throughout this report, estimates of standard errors subject to a large degree of uncertainty are followed by the symbol "!". In such cases, the standard errors -- and any confidence intervals or significance tests involving these standard errors -- should be interpreted cautiously. Further details concerning procedures for identifying such standard errors are discussed in the Trial State Assessment technical report.

Minimum Subgroup Sample Sizes

Results for mathematics proficiency and background variables were tabulated and reported for groups defined by race/ethnicity, type of school community, gender, and parents' education level. NAEP collects data for five racial/ethnic subgroups (White, Black, Hispanic, Asian/Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaskan Native), four types of communities (Advantaged Urban, Disadvantaged Urban, Extreme Rural, and Other Communities), and five levels of parents' education (Graduated College, Some Education After High School, Graduated High School, Did Not Finish High School, and I Don't Know). However, in many states or territories, and for some regions of the country, the number of students in some of these groups was not sufficiently high to permit accurate estimation of proficiency and/or background variable results. As a result, data are not provided for the subgroups with very small sample sizes. For results to be reported for any subgroup, a minimum sample of 62 students was required. This number was determined by computing the sample size required to detect an effect size of .2 total-group standard deviation units with a probability of .8 or greater.

The effect size of .2 pertains to the *true* difference between the average proficiency of the subgroup in question and the average proficiency for the total fourth- or eighth-grade public-school population in the state or territory, divided by the standard deviation of the proficiency in the total population. If the *true* difference between subgroup and total group mean is .2 total-group standard deviation units, then a sample size of at least 62 is required to detect such a difference with a probability of .8. Further details about the procedure for determining minimum sample size appear in the Trial State Assessment technical report.

Describing the Size of Percentages

Some of the percentages reported in the text of the report are given quantitative descriptions. For example, the number of students being taught by teachers with master's degrees in mathematics might be described as "relatively few" or "almost all," depending on the size of the percentage in question. Any convention for choosing descriptive terms for the magnitude of percentages is to some degree arbitrary. The descriptive phrases used in the report and the rules used to select them are shown below.

Percentage	Description of Text in Report
$p = 0$	None
$0 < p \leq 10$	Relatively few
$10 < p \leq 20$	Some
$20 < p \leq 30$	About one quarter
$30 < p \leq 44$	Less than half
$44 < p \leq 55$	About half
$55 < p \leq 69$	More than half
$69 < p \leq 79$	About three quarters
$79 < p \leq 89$	Many
$89 < p < 100$	Almost all
$p = 100$	All

THE NATION'S
REPORT CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS APPENDIX

Setting achievement levels is a method for setting standards on the NAEP assessment that identifies what students should know and should be able to do at various points along the proficiency scale. The method depends on securing and summarizing a set of judgmental ratings of expectations for student educational performance on specific items. The NAEP proficiency scale is a numerical index of students' performance in mathematics ranging from 0 to 500 and has three achievement levels -- Basic, Proficient, and Advanced -- mapped onto it for each grade level assessed.

In developing the threshold values for the levels, a broadly constituted panel of judges -- including teachers (50 percent), non-teacher educators (20 percent), and non-educators (30 percent) -- rated a grade-specific item pool using the Board's policy definitions for Basic, Proficient, and Advanced.[1] The policy definitions are as follows:

BASIC	This level, below Proficient, denotes partial mastery of the knowledge and skills that are fundamental for proficient work at each grade.
PROFICIENT	This central level represents solid academic performance for each grade tested. Students reaching this level have demonstrated competency over challenging subject matter and are well prepared for the next level of schooling.
ADVANCED	This higher level signifies superior performance beyond proficient grade-level mastery at each grade.

The policy definitions were operationalized by the judges in terms of specific mathematical skills, knowledge, and behaviors that were in accordance with the current mathematics assessment framework, and were generally agreed to be appropriate expectations for students in each grade at each level. The judges' operationalized definitions were incorporated into lists of descriptors that represented what borderline students should be able to do at each of the policy levels. The purpose of having panelists develop their own operational definitions of the achievement levels was to ensure that all panelists would have a common understanding of borderline performances and a common set of content-based referents to use during the item-rating process.

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[1] Non-educators represented business, labor, government service, parents, and the general public.

The judges (24 at grade 4 and 22 at grade 8) each rated half of the items in the NAEP pool in terms of the expected probability that a student at a borderline achievement level would answer the item correctly, based on the judges' operationalization of the policy definitions and the factors that influence item difficulty. To assist the judges in generating consistently-scaled ratings, the rating process was repeated twice, with feedback. Information on consistency among different judges and on the difficulty of each item[2] was fed back into the first repetition (round 2), while information on consistency within each judge's set of ratings was fed back into the second repetition (round 3). The third round of ratings permitted the judges to discuss their ratings among themselves to resolve problematic ratings. The mean final rating of the judges aggregated across items yielded the threshold values in the percent correct metric. These cut scores were then mapped onto the NAEP scale (which is defined and scored using item response theory, rather than percent correct) to obtain the scale scores for the achievement levels. The judges' ratings, in both metrics, and their associated errors of measurement are shown below. The Board accepted the panel's achievement levels and, for reporting purposes, set final cutpoints one standard error (a measure of consistency among the judges' ratings) below the mean levels.

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

FIGURE L1 | Cutpoints for Achievement Levels

Grade	Level	Mean Percent Correct (Round 3)	Scale Score (From Mean Percents)	Standard Error of Scale Score	Scale Score Cutpoint for Reporting
4	Basic	39	213	1.9	211
4	Proficient	65	252	4.1	248
4	Advanced	84	284	4.0	280
8	Basic	48	258	2.4	256
8	Proficient	71	300	5.7	294
8	Advanced	87	336	4.8	331

After the ratings were completed, the judges for each grade level reviewed the operationalized descriptions developed by the judges of the other grade levels as well as their own descriptions and came up with achievement level descriptions that were generally acceptable to all three grade-group judges. However, the descriptions varied in format, sharpness of the language, and degree of specificity of the statements. Therefore, another panel at a subsequent validation meeting improved the wording and modified the language of the achievement level descriptions to reflect more closely the terminology of the NCTM standards for mathematics.[3]

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[2] Item difficulty estimates were based on a preliminary, partial set of responses to the national assessment.

[3] *Curriculum and Evaluation Standards for School Mathematics.* (Reston, Va: National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, 1989).

Finally, for each achievement level, exemplar items needed to be selected that reflected the kinds of tasks that examinees at or above the level were likely to be able to perform successfully. While the judges discussed items and made recommendations, the task of final selection was put to a subsequent validation panel. Several criteria were used to select items as candidates for exemplars. From the pool of items scheduled for public release, items were deleted that students at any level were more likely to get wrong than right (expected p-value ≤ .50). Remaining items that did not match any of the descriptions were also deleted. A few items were deleted that did not have increasing p-values from Basic, to Proficient, to Advanced. The validation panels then reviewed the matched and classified item sets and selected exemplars based on the quality of the items, the way the items collectively represented the subscales, and the appropriateness of the items to the grade (for items administered to more than one grade). In Chapter 1, Figure 2 provides the final descriptions of the six achievement levels for grades 4 and 8, along with exemplar items to illustrate what students at each level should be able to perform. In principle, the descriptions of the levels, though based on the 1992 item pool, apply to the current assessment framework and will not change from year to year (that is, until the framework changes). However, the sample items reflective of the levels will need to be updated each time the assessment is administered. Table 4 in Chapter 1 provides the percentage of students at or above each of the six levels and the percentage of students below the Basic level for each grade.

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

SCALE ANCHORING APPENDIX

Scale anchoring is a method for defining performance along a proficiency scale to characterize what students know and can do at each level that differentiates them from students performing at lower levels. NAEP summarized students' overall mathematics performance on a 0 to 500 proficiency scale anchored at four points -- level 200, 250, 300, and 350.[1]

To develop the descriptions of the skills, knowledge, and understandings that characterize each anchor level, NAEP used the 1990 and 1992 assessment results to identify sets of questions typically answered correctly by most students at a particular level but answered incorrectly by a majority of students at the next lower level. The criteria for selecting these "benchmark" questions are as follows:

- To define performance at level 200, items were chosen that were answered correctly by at least 65 percent of the students whose proficiency was at or near 200 on the scale.
- To define performance at each of the higher levels on the scale, items were chosen that were: a) answered correctly by at least 65 percent of the students whose proficiency was at or near that level; *and* b) answered incorrectly by a majority (at least 50 percent) of the students performing at or near the next lower level.
- The percentage of students at a level who answered the item correctly had to be at least 30 points higher than the average percentage of students at the next lower level who answered it correctly.

Once these empirically selected sets of questions had been identified, the four sets of anchor questions were studied by a panel of mathematics educators to characterize the types of knowledge, skills, and reasoning abilities needed to answer each set of questions. Each of the four anchor levels was defined by describing the types of mathematics questions that most students attaining that anchor level would be able to perform successfully.

Figure S1 provides a definition of the four anchor levels. Table S1 provides the percentages of students at or above each of the four anchor levels. It is important to note that the definitions of these levels are based solely on the results from the 1990 and 1992 national mathematics assessments of fourth-, eighth-, and twelfth-grade students. The levels are not judgmental standards of what ought to be achieved at a particular grade.

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[1] Defining anchor levels below 200 and above 350 is theoretically possible; however, so few students performed at the extreme ends of the scale that it was impractical to define meaningful levels of mathematics proficiency beyond the four presented here.

FIGURE S1 | Levels of Mathematics Proficiency

LEVEL 200	**Addition and Subtraction, and Simple Problem Solving with Whole Numbers**

Students at or above this level can identify solutions to one-step word problems involving addition or subtraction. They can add and subtract whole numbers in most situations, and when a calculator is available, they can multiply and divide. They are able to select the largest whole number from a set of numbers in the thousands, and can match the verbal and symbolic names for numbers.

Students demonstrated familiarity with length and weight by selecting appropriate instruments and units to measure these attributes. They are able to recognize some basic properties of two-dimensional geometric figures as well as the names of standard examples of these figures. They can extend simple patterns.

LEVEL 250	**Multiplication and Division, Simple Measurement, and Two-Step Problem Solving**

When presented with a problem situation, students at or above this level have some understanding of the problem, can identify extraneous information, and have some knowledge of when to use computational estimation. They have an understanding of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division with whole numbers. They can solve one- and simple two-step problems involving whole numbers. They are able to round whole numbers and solve simple word problems involving place value, estimation, and multiples.

Students can use a ruler to measure length in centimeters and have some understanding of area and perimeter. They can solve simple problems using readings from instruments. They demonstrate a knowledge of properties of triangles, squares, rectangles, circles, and cubes. They can solve problems that require visualizing, drawing, or manipulating simple geometric shapes. They are able to complete bar graphs and pictographs, as well as use information from graphs or tables to solve simple problems. They can recognize simple number patterns, are beginning to deal informally with the idea of a variable, and have some knowledge of simple probability.

FIGURE S1 (continued) | **Levels of Mathematics Proficiency**

LEVEL 300	**Reasoning and Problem Solving Involving Fractions, Decimals, Percents, and Elementary Concepts in Geometry, Statistics, and Algebra**

Students at or above this level can use various strategies and explain their reasoning in a variety of problem solving situations. They are able to solve problems involving not only whole numbers but also decimals and fractions. They can represent and find equivalent fractions and use these concepts in solving routine problems. They can find percents of a number and use this skill in simple problems. Multiplication and division of whole numbers have developed to the extent that students can use all four operations in multi-step problems.

Students can read and use instruments in more complex situations. They can find areas of rectangles, recognize relationships among common units of measure, and solve routine problems involving similar triangles and scale drawings. They have knowledge of definitions and properties of simple geometric figures in the plane. Their spatial sense includes the ability to visualize a cube in either three-space or its flattened form in a plane.

Students can calculate averages, select and interpret data from a variety of graphs, list the possible arrangements in a sample space, find the probability of a simple event, and have a beginning understanding of sample bias. They can use knowledge of relative frequencies in simple simulation situations. Students show the ability to evaluate simple expressions and solve linear equations. Students can graph points on coordinate axes, locate the missing coordinates for a corner of a square, and identify which ordered pairs satisfy a given linear equation.

LEVEL 350	**Reasoning and Problem Solving Involving Geometric Relationships, Algebra, and Functions**

Students at or above this level can reason and estimate with percents. They can recognize scientific notation and find the decimal equivalent. They can apply their knowledge of area and perimeter of simple geometric figures to solve problems. They can find the circumferences of circles and the surface areas of solid figures. They can solve for the length of missing segments in more complex similarity situations. Students can apply the Pythagorean Theorem to find the hypotenuse of a right triangle. They are beginning to use rectangular coordinates in problem solving situations and can apply geometric properties and relationships in solving problems.

Students can compute means from frequency tables, create a sample space to determine probabilities, and read the graph of a step-function. Students can use exponents and evaluate expressions given in functional notation. In number theory, they have an understanding of even and odd numbers and their properties. They can identify an equation describing a linear relation provided in a table, and solve literal equations and systems of two linear equations. They have some knowledge of trigonometric relations. These students can represent and interpret complex patterns and data using numbers, expressions, and graphs. Given the graph of a function, they can identify its zeros and the effect on the graph of taking the absolute value of the function.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE S1 | Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency

	Level 350		Level 300	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students		Percentage of Students	
TOTAL				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	6 (0.7)
Nation	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.1)	18 (0.9)
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0 (0.2)	11 (1.3)
Nation	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.1)	24 (1.2)
Black				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Nation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.5)
Hispanic				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.6)
Nation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0 (0.1)	5 (0.8)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadvantaged urban				
State	0 (0.0)!	0 (0.2)!	0 (0.0)!	4 (1.3)!
Nation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	5 (1.3)
Extreme rural				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)!	0 (0.5)	5 (1.7)!
Nation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.4)!	0 (0.0)	16 (3.2)!
Other				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	6 (0.8)
Nation	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.1)	19 (1.0)
PARENTS' EDUCATION				
College graduate				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0 (0.1)	10 (1.3)
Nation	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	30 (1.7)
Some college				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	7 (1.7)
Nation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.4)	0 (0.4)	19 (1.3)
High school graduate				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0 (0.2)	3 (0.8)
Nation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9 (1.0)
High school non-graduate				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.2)	1 (0.7)
Nation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	6 (1.6)
I don't know				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	3 (1.7)
Nation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0 (0.1)	8 (1.2)
GENDER				
Male				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	7 (1.0)
Nation	0 (0.0)	1 (0.3)	0 (0.2)	19 (1.2)
Female				
State	0 (0.0)	0 (0.1)	0 (0.1)	5 (0.9)
Nation	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.2)	18 (1.3)

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THE NATION'S
REPORT CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE S1
(continued)

Levels of Fourth-Grade and Eighth-Grade Public-School Mathematics Proficiency

	Level 250		Level 200	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students		**Percentage of Students**	
TOTAL				
State	6 (0.6)	45 (1.4)	50 (1.6)	90 (0.8)
Nation	16 (0.9)	67 (1.1)	71 (1.0)	96 (0.4)
RACE/ETHNICITY				
White				
State	12 (1.2)	66 (1.9)	73 (2.1)	97 (0.7)
Nation	21 (1.3)	78 (1.2)	82 (1.1)	99 (0.2)
Black				
State	1 (0.4)	25 (1.6)	34 (2.0)	84 (1.5)
Nation	2 (0.7)	32 (2.3)	38 (2.4)	88 (1.7)
Hispanic				
State	2 (1.3)	15 (3.6)	31 (4.3)	80 (3.5)
Nation	4 (0.9)	44 (2.1)	49 (2.2)	91 (1.4)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadvantaged urban				
State	0 (0.4)!	38 (7.4)!	41 (5.3)!	89 (3.7)!
Nation	3 (1.0)	34 (3.1)	42 (4.1)	87 (2.7)
Extreme rural				
State	7 (2.7)	44 (6.1)!	57 (6.0)	91 (3.0)!
Nation	14 (2.5)	71 (5.7)!	71 (5.1)	98 (1.1)!
Other				
State	6 (0.6)	44 (2.0)	49 (1.8)	90 (1.1)
Nation	16 (1.0)	69 (1.5)	73 (1.2)	97 (0.4)
PARENTS' EDUCATION				
College graduate				
State	8 (1.0)	54 (1.9)	55 (2.4)	93 (1.0)
Nation	23 (1.6)	78 (1.3)	78 (1.2)	98 (0.5)
Some college				
State	9 (2.8)	58 (3.0)	65 (4.0)	96 (1.4)
Nation	19 (2.8)	73 (1.5)	77 (3.1)	98 (0.8)
High school graduate				
State	6 (1.2)	35 (2.5)	46 (3.2)	88 (1.8)
Nation	11 (1.9)	57 (2.1)	67 (2.3)	95 (1.0)
High school non-graduate				
State	2 (1.0)	31 (2.8)	40 (4.0)	86 (2.3)
Nation	5 (2.2)	46 (3.5)	55 (4.4)	94 (1.3)
I don't know				
State	4 (0.7)	29 (3.9)	47 (2.3)	82 (3.5)
Nation	11 (1.0)	49 (2.6)	66 (1.2)	93 (1.2)
GENDER				
Male				
State	6 (0.8)	47 (1.8)	49 (1.8)	90 (1.2)
Nation	18 (1.0)	66 (1.3)	72 (1.2)	96 (0.6)
Female				
State	6 (0.7)	43 (1.9)	52 (2.1)	90 (1.0)
Nation	15 (1.2)	67 (1.3)	70 (1.4)	97 (0.5)

The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep

1992 Trial State Assessment

DATA APPENDIX

For each of the tables in the main body of the report that presents mathematics proficiency results, this appendix contains corresponding data for each level of the four reporting subpopulations -- race/ethnicity, type of community, parents' education level, and gender.

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A16 | Students' Reports on the Mathematics Classes They Are Taking

	Eighth-grade Mathematics	Pre-algebra	Algebra
	Grade 8	Grade 8	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency
TOTAL			
State	67 (2.4)	19 (2.1)	13 (1.0)
	235 (1.2)	259 (1.9)	282 (2.6)
Nation	50 (2.9)	28 (2.5)	19 (1.2)
	253 (1.5)	271 (1.7)	299 (2.0)
RACE/ ETHNICITY			
White			
State	56 (3.3)	24 (2.8)	17 (1.8)
	252 (1.4)	268 (2.0)	292 (2.7)
Nation	46 (3.5)	30 (2.9)	21 (1.5)
	264 (1.5)	277 (1.3)	306 (1.8)
Black			
State	77 (2.5)	14 (1.9)	8 (1.3)
	224 (1.4)	245 (3.0)	259 (3.2)
Nation	60 (4.1)	23 (3.9)	13 (1.9)
	229 (1.4)	246 (3.3)	257 (5.0)
Hispanic			
State	79 (3.6)	12 (3.5)	6 (1.1)
	219 (3.2)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	64 (3.2)	20 (2.7)	11 (1.2)
	239 (1.6)	255 (2.9)	273 (5.5)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY			
Disadv. urban			
State	71 (5.8)!	8 (3.4)!	18 (2.1)!
	231 (4.8)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	66 (3.5)	14 (3.4)	16 (2.3)
	230 (2.2)	251 (3.4)!	267 (6.2)!
Extreme rural			
State	50 (11.8)!	41 (10.7)!	8 (3.0)!
	236 (5.1)!	253 (3.5)!	*** (**.*)
Nation	50 (8.9)!	37 (9.2)!	10 (3.1)!
	263 (5.4)!	267 (8.8)!	*** (**.*)
Other			
State	70 (2.6)	16 (2.2)	13 (1.2)
	236 (1.5)	260 (2.5)	282 (3.3)
Nation	48 (3.5)	28 (3.0)	20 (1.3)
	255 (1.8)	272 (1.5)	299 (2.2)

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TABLE A16 (continued)

Students' Reports on the Mathematics Classes They Are Taking

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

	Eighth-grade Mathematics	Pre-algebra	Algebra
	Grade 8	Grade 8	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency
TOTAL			
State	67 (2.4) 235 (1.2)	19 (2.1) 259 (1.9)	13 (1.0) 262 (2.6)
Nation	50 (2.9) 253 (1.5)	28 (2.5) 271 (1.7)	19 (1.2) 299 (2.0)
PARENTS' EDUCATION			
College grad			
State	57 (2.9) 239 (1.7)	22 (2.7) 265 (2.4)	19 (1.8) 287 (3.3)
Nation	39 (3.0) 261 (2.3)	29 (2.7) 277 (1.7)	29 (2.0) 306 (1.9)
Some college			
State	64 (3.0) 247 (2.5)	22 (2.8) 265 (3.5)	13 (1.8) *** (**.*)
Nation	49 (3.9) 259 (1.7)	29 (3.3) 272 (1.9)	19 (1.5) 300 (3.2)
HS graduate			
State	71 (2.9) 231 (1.9)	17 (2.4) 254 (3.0)	9 (1.3) 274 (4.7)
Nation	57 (3.6) 248 (1.5)	28 (3.5) 265 (2.7)	11 (1.1) 281 (3.5)
HS non-grad			
State	77 (3.6) 231 (2.4)	14 (3.1) *** (**.*)	5 (1.1) *** (**.*)
Nation	64 (3.3) 245 (2.5)	23 (2.9) 261 (4.6)	6 (1.0) *** (**.*)
Don't know			
State	82 (3.2) 227 (2.5)	11 (2.3) *** (**.*)	5 (2.2) *** (**.*)
Nation	62 (2.7) 244 (2.2)	22 (3.1) 264 (3.1)	10 (1.7) 281 (6.0)
GENDER			
Male			
State	68 (2.4) 237 (1.6)	18 (2.0) 262 (2.7)	12 (1.0) 285 (3.8)
Nation	50 (2.8) 254 (1.5)	27 (2.7) 271 (1.9)	18 (1.1) 298 (2.3)
Female			
State	65 (2.8) 233 (1.3)	20 (2.4) 257 (1.9)	13 (1.3) 280 (3.1)
Nation	49 (3.0) 253 (1.8)	28 (2.5) 271 (2.0)	20 (1.5) 300 (2.4)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). The percentages may not total 100 percent because a small number of students reported taking other or no mathematics classes. ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep

1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A17A | Teachers' Reports on the Amount of Mathematics Homework Assigned Each Day

	None		15 Minutes		30 Minutes	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL						
State	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)	3 (1.5) *** (**.*)	43 (3.4) 200 (2.2)	31 (3.4) 241 (2.7)	50 (3.4) 200 (1.7)	49 (3.7) 246 (2.0)
Nation	6 (1.4) 220 (2.7)!	3 (0.7) 232 (4.1)!	53 (2.1) 220 (1.5)	29 (2.1) 262 (1.8)	36 (2.6) 215 (1.8)	48 (2.6) 267 (1.5)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	2 (1.1) *** (**.*)	2 (1.6) *** (**.*)	42 (5.0) 218 (1.8)	29 (4.2) 259 (3.1)	50 (4.8) 217 (1.8)	52 (4.3) 260 (2.4)
Nation	8 (1.8) 223 (2.7)!	2 (0.6) 239 (5.5)!	57 (2.5) 227 (1.4)	30 (2.5) 271 (1.7)	32 (3.0) 224 (2.0)	48 (2.8) 276 (1.8)
Black						
State	2 (1.2) *** (**.*)	3 (2.5) *** (**.*)	42 (3.9) 187 (2.1)	32 (4.1) 225 (2.2)	50 (4.0) 188 (1.8)	47 (5.0) 230 (2.5)
Nation	2 (0.8) *** (**.*)	6 (2.7) *** (**.*)	41 (4.0) 193 (2.5)	30 (3.8) 231 (2.8)	46 (3.6) 192 (2.4)	49 (4.8) 238 (2.1)
Hispanic						
State	1 (0.7) *** (**.*)	3 (1.3) *** (**.*)	42 (8.3) *** (**.*)	31 (5.2) *** (**.*)	51 (6.5) 185 (4.3)	49 (4.9) 223 (4.8)
Nation	4 (1.5) *** (**.*)	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)	45 (2.4) 198 (2.3)	27 (3.1) 244 (2.5)	43 (2.8) 199 (2.4)	51 (4.0) 247 (2.3)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)	56 (10.2)! 188 (6.1)!	24 (8.3)! *** (**.*)	39 (11.4)! *** (**.*)	56 (9.8)! 239 (5.3)!
Nation	0 (0.2) *** (**.*)	8 (5.6) *** (**.*)	35 (6.2) 197 (4.4)!	36 (7.0) 236 (4.3)!	56 (6.3) 193 (3.8)!	44 (9.1) 243 (4.4)!
Extreme rural						
State	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	2 (1.4)! *** (**.*)	35 (13.8) 207 (10.2)!	26 (10.8)! 254 (4.9)!	63 (13.5) 201 (4.6)!	48 (13.8)! 247 (6.3)!
Nation	20 (7.3) 223 (5.7)!	6 (3.6)! *** (**.*)	49 (5.2) 214 (5.0)!	21 (6.5)! 269 (8.3)!	31 (4.7) 211 (6.7)!	50 (9.1)! 261 (5.5)!
Other						
State	2 (1.1) *** (**.*)	3 (1.9) *** (**.*)	42 (4.0) 200 (2.5)	30 (3.9) 238 (2.9)	50 (4.0) 200 (2.1)	49 (4.1) 246 (2.6)
Nation	4 (1.0) 217 (3.3)!	2 (0.5) *** (**.*)	56 (2.6) 220 (1.7)	30 (2.3) 263 (2.0)	34 (2.9) 217 (1.9)	51 (2.6) 269 (1.7)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A17A (continued) | Teachers' Reports on the Amount of Mathematics Homework Assigned Each Day

	None		15 Minutes		30 Minutes	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)	3 (1.5) *** (**.*)	43 (3.4) 200 (2.2)	31 (3.4) 241 (2.7)	50 (3.4) 200 (1.7)	49 (3.7) 246 (2.0)
Nation	6 (1.4) 220 (2.7)!	3 (0.7) 232 (4.1)!	53 (2.1) 220 (1.5)	29 (2.1) 262 (1.8)	36 (2.6) 215 (1.8)	48 (2.6) 267 (1.5)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad.						
State	2 (1.0) *** (**.*)	2 (1.2) *** (**.*)	42 (3.5) 205 (2.8)	29 (3.4) 247 (4.4)	49 (3.5) 205 (2.3)	51 (3.9) 254 (2.3)
Nation	6 (1.7) 224 (3.7)!	2 (0.6) *** (**.*)	53 (2.7) 228 (2.1)	26 (2.4) 270 (2.2)	36 (3.2) 221 (2.5)	47 (3.0) 280 (2.2)
Some college						
State	1 (0.9) *** (**.*)	2 (1.5) *** (**.*)	42 (4.9) 208 (4.8)	31 (4.9) 256 (4.1)	52 (5.6) 210 (4.6)	52 (4.8) 255 (3.2)
Nation	6 (2.1) *** (**.*)	2 (0.8) *** (**.*)	50 (4.2) 223 (3.0)	29 (2.8) 264 (2.7)	38 (4.3) 224 (3.8)	48 (3.1) 269 (1.9)
HS graduate						
State	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)	3 (1.7) *** (**.*)	38 (4.0) 197 (3.5)	29 (4.1) 234 (3.1)	56 (4.1) 197 (2.9)	48 (4.2) 239 (2.4)
Nation	7 (2.3) *** (**.*)	3 (1.1) *** (**.*)	53 (3.5) 215 (2.9)	34 (2.9) 258 (2.4)	35 (4.4) 210 (3.1)	50 (3.2) 256 (1.8)
HS non-grad						
State	2 (1.1) *** (**.*)	3 (2.0) *** (**.*)	45 (4.5) 192 (4.3)	36 (4.8) 230 (2.9)	50 (4.4) 191 (3.3)	46 (5.1) 236 (3.2)
Nation	7 (3.6) *** (**.*)	5 (1.5) *** (**.*)	54 (4.3) 196 (3.3)	31 (3.4) 250 (2.7)	35 (3.7) 203 (4.8)	49 (3.8) 251 (2.2)
Don't know						
State	2 (1.0) *** (**.*)	4 (2.6) *** (**.*)	45 (4.3) 197 (2.9)	34 (5.6) *** (**.*)	47 (4.2) 196 (2.1)	48 (5.1) 227 (5.8)
Nation	6 (1.2) 216 (4.0)!	3 (1.4) *** (**.*)	53 (2.2) 215 (1.8)	28 (2.5) 245 (2.8)	37 (2.2) 210 (1.7)	53 (4.2) 252 (2.0)
GENDER						
Male						
State	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)	3 (1.6) *** (**.*)	42 (3.5) 199 (2.8)	30 (3.4) 240 (2.8)	50 (3.5) 200 (2.0)	49 (3.8) 248 (2.4)
Nation	7 (1.6) 220 (5.3)!	3 (0.9) 231 (4.6)!	52 (2.3) 222 (1.5)	32 (2.4) 261 (1.9)	36 (2.7) 214 (2.1)	47 (2.6) 268 (1.8)
Female						
State	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)	2 (1.6) *** (**.*)	44 (3.6) 201 (2.3)	31 (3.8) 242 (3.2)	49 (3.6) 200 (2.0)	50 (4.1) 244 (2.4)
Nation	6 (1.4) 220 (4.0)!	2 (0.6) *** (**.*)	53 (2.1) 218 (1.9)	27 (1.9) 262 (2.1)	36 (2.5) 215 (2.1)	50 (2.9) 267 (1.7)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A17A (continued) | Teachers' Reports on the Amount of Mathematics Homework Assigned Each Day

	45 Minutes		An Hour or More	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	3 (1.3) 200 (4.8)!	11 (2.2) 257 (5.1)	2 (1.1) *** (**.*)	6 (2.0) 251 (8.9)!
Nation	4 (0.9) 200 (4.7)!	15 (2.0) 282 (3.8)	1 (0.4) *** (**.*)	4 (0.9) 286 (5.4)!
RACE/ ETHNICITY				
White				
State	4 (1.7) *** (**.*)	12 (2.6) 272 (4.2)!	1 (0.6) *** (**.*)	5 (1.9) *** (**.*)
Nation	2 (0.7) 219 (5.0)!	16 (2.4) 290 (3.9)	0 (0.3) *** (**.*)	4 (1.1) 297 (4.9)!
Black				
State	3 (1.3) *** (**.*)	10 (2.7) 240 (5.8)!	4 (1.8) *** (**.*)	8 (3.2) 235 (5.4)!
Nation	8 (2.7) *** (**.*)	11 (2.1) 253 (6.9)!	3 (1.8) *** (**.*)	4 (1.3) *** (**.*)
Hispanic				
State	4 (2.2) *** (**.*)	10 (3.7) *** (**.*)	2 (2.4) *** (**.*)	6 (3.5) *** (**.*)
Nation	6 (1.9) *** (**.*)	15 (3.3) 247 (4.3)!	2 (0.8) *** (**.*)	4 (1.4) *** (**.*)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadv. urban				
State	6 (5.6)! *** (**.*)	12 (7.3)! *** (**.*)	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)	7 (6.2)! *** (**.*)
Nation	6 (3.5) *** (**.*)	7 (2.6) *** (**.*)	3 (2.6) *** (**.*)	5 (2.2) *** (**.*)
Extreme rural				
State	1 (1.3) *** (**.*)	12 (7.8)! *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	12 (12.4)! *** (**.*)
Nation	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	17 (5.7)! 288 (9.0)!	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	6 (5.1)! *** (**.*)
Other				
State	4 (1.6) 203 (4.2)!	11 (2.4) 259 (5.2)!	2 (1.3) *** (**.*)	6 (1.9) 261 (7.3)!
Nation	5 (1.3) 202 (4.5)!	14 (2.0) 280 (4.3)	1 (0.4) *** (**.*)	4 (0.9) 292 (5.7)!

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TABLE A17A (continued)

Teachers' Reports on the Amount of Mathematics Homework Assigned Each Day

	45 Minutes		An Hour or More	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL				
State	3 (1.3) 200 (4.8)!	11 (2.2) 257 (5.1)	2 (1.1) *** (**.*)	6 (2.0) 251 (8.9)!
Nation	4 (0.9) 200 (4.7)!	15 (2.0) 282 (3.8)	1 (0.4) *** (**.*)	4 (0.9) 286 (5.4)!
PARENTS EDUCATION				
College grad				
State	3 (1.4) *** (**.*)	10 (2.2) 269 (5.7)!	3 (1.5) *** (**.*)	8 (2.5) 259 (9.4)!
Nation	4 (1.1) 200 (6.0)!	19 (2.9) 294 (3.6)	1 (0.3) *** (**.*)	5 (1.2) 301 (5.0)!
Some college				
State	1 (1.0) *** (**.*)	12 (2.9) *** (**.*)	3 (2.1) *** (**.*)	3 (1.5) *** (**.*)
Nation	5 (1.9) *** (**.*)	16 (2.0) 282 (4.3)	1 (0.5) *** (**.*)	5 (1.6) *** (**.*)
HS graduate				
State	4 (1.6) *** (**.*)	12 (2.8) 251 (6.5)!	1 (0.7) *** (**.*)	7 (3.2) *** (**.*)
Nation	4 (1.3) *** (**.*)	11 (2.4) 259 (6.0)!	1 (0.5) *** (**.*)	3 (0.8) *** (**.*)
HS non-grad				
State	2 (1.1) *** (**.*)	12 (2.9) *** (**.*)	1 (0.8) *** (**.*)	3 (2.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	4 (1.9) *** (**.*)	13 (3.2) 257 (5.2)!	0 (0.2) *** (**.*)	2 (0.5) *** (**.*)
Don't know				
State	4 (1.5) *** (**.*)	10 (3.3) *** (**.*)	2 (1.3) *** (**.*)	4 (2.1) *** (**.*)
Nation	3 (1.0) 196 (6.9)!	11 (2.5) *** (**.*)	1 (0.5) *** (**.*)	4 (1.3) *** (**.*)
GENDER				
Male				
State	3 (1.4) *** (**.*)	12 (2.2) 259 (5.2)	2 (1.1) *** (**.*)	6 (2.0) 258 (8.6)!
Nation	4 (1.0) 203 (6.4)!	14 (1.8) 282 (4.1)	1 (0.4) *** (**.*)	4 (0.9) 283 (6.8)!
Female				
State	3 (1.2) *** (**.*)	11 (2.3) 255 (5.6)!	3 (1.2) *** (**.*)	6 (2.1) 245 (9.4)!
Nation	4 (1.0) 198 (4.8)!	16 (2.4) 281 (4.8)	1 (0.4) *** (**.*)	4 (1.0) 289 (5.3)!

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A17B | Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent on Mathematics Homework Each Day

	None		15 Minutes		30 Minutes	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	4 (0.4)	7 (1.0)	38 (1.3)	26 (1.2)	27 (0.9)	34 (1.2)
	195 (4.5)	241 (3.3)	201 (1.5)	248 (1.7)	204 (1.5)	248 (1.4)
Nation	7 (0.7)	8 (0.4)	39 (1.1)	28 (0.8)	29 (0.8)	35 (0.7)
	221 (2.4)	253 (2.4)	220 (1.2)	268 (1.4)	221 (1.1)	268 (1.3)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	4 (0.7)	8 (1.4)	37 (1.7)	27 (1.6)	29 (1.5)	34 (1.7)
	*** (**.*)	258 (3.6)	219 (1.6)	265 (1.7)	220 (1.9)	265 (2.1)
Nation	8 (0.8)	8 (0.5)	40 (1.4)	28 (1.0)	29 (1.1)	36 (0.9)
	228 (2.4)	263 (2.5)	229 (1.2)	277 (1.4)	228 (1.4)	276 (1.5)
Black						
State	4 (0.4)	6 (0.9)	39 (1.6)	24 (1.7)	25 (1.0)	33 (1.8)
	*** (**.*)	220 (4.2)	188 (2.0)	230 (2.0)	191 (1.9)	233 (1.7)
Nation	5 (0.8)	7 (1.1)	39 (1.8)	26 (1.7)	25 (1.4)	33 (2.3)
	*** (**.*)	227 (4.3)	192 (1.7)	239 (2.5)	196 (2.0)	241 (2.2)
Hispanic						
State	5 (1.9)	10 (2.8)	31 (3.8)	26 (3.6)	27 (4.2)	36 (3.8)
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	5 (0.9)	11 (1.4)	36 (2.0)	27 (1.8)	32 (1.6)	30 (1.5)
	*** (**.*)	232 (5.1)	200 (1.9)	248 (2.1)	204 (1.8)	247 (1.7)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	2 (1.2)!	7 (1.8)!	33 (4.6)!	17 (2.1)!	31 (4.8)!	41 (4.8)!
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	4 (0.8)	7 (1.2)	39 (2.8)	31 (2.5)	27 (1.5)	33 (2.3)
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	195 (3.5)	241 (3.9)	198 (3.4)	246 (3.5)
Extreme rural						
State	6 (1.5)	6 (2.4)!	36 (2.5)	24 (3.4)!	27 (2.5)	32 (2.0)!
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	201 (6.0)!	247 (6.3)!	215 (4.0)!	250 (4.3)!
Nation	9 (1.6)	9 (1.7)!	37 (3.0)	26 (4.2)!	29 (1.9)	31 (2.6)!
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	217 (3.7)	277 (4.5)!	222 (3.5)	269 (4.6)!
Other						
State	3 (0.5)	7 (1.2)	38 (1.5)	27 (1.7)	27 (1.1)	33 (1.3)
	194 (6.4)	240 (4.0)	201 (1.5)	249 (2.0)	203 (1.8)	247 (1.8)
Nation	7 (0.8)	8 (0.6)	39 (1.3)	28 (0.9)	29 (1.2)	35 (0.8)
	223 (2.6)	256 (2.6)	221 (1.5)	270 (1.5)	220 (1.2)	269 (1.6)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A17B (continued)

Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent on Mathematics Homework Each Day

	None		15 Minutes		30 Minutes	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	4 (0.4) 195 (4.5)	7 (1.0) 241 (3.3)	38 (1.3) 201 (1.5)	26 (1.2) 248 (1.7)	27 (0.9) 204 (1.5)	34 (1.2) 248 (1.4)
Nation	7 (0.7) 221 (2.4)	8 (0.4) 253 (2.4)	39 (1.1) 220 (1.2)	28 (0.8) 268 (1.4)	29 (0.8) 221 (1.1)	35 (0.7) 268 (1.3)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	3 (0.6) *** (**.*)	7 (1.2) *** (**.*)	39 (1.7) 207 (1.9)	24 (1.8) 256 (2.7)	28 (1.5) 204 (2.3)	35 (1.8) 258 (2.1)
Nation	7 (0.8) 229 (3.3)	6 (0.5) 264 (3.6)	41 (1.6) 228 (1.7)	28 (1.2) 279 (2.1)	29 (1.2) 227 (1.4)	35 (1.0) 281 (2.0)
Some college						
State	1 (0.8) *** (**.*)	5 (1.1) *** (**.*)	35 (3.0) *** (**.*)	28 (2.7) 257 (3.9)	34 (3.7) *** (**.*)	31 (2.4) 256 (3.0)
Nation	9 (2.2) *** (**.*)	7 (0.9) 266 (4.4)	42 (2.8) 223 (2.5)	27 (1.5) 274 (1.7)	25 (2.7) 225 (3.4)	36 (1.9) 268 (1.7)
HS graduate						
State	4 (1.0) *** (**.*)	6 (1.2) *** (**.*)	38 (2.3) 198 (3.9)	26 (2.2) 244 (3.1)	29 (2.3) 203 (3.5)	34 (1.8) 241 (2.1)
Nation	6 (1.0) *** (**.*)	9 (0.9) 248 (5.0)	37 (3.0) 215 (2.3)	26 (1.3) 258 (2.5)	31 (2.4) 213 (3.2)	38 (1.6) 258 (1.9)
HS non-grad						
State	5 (1.6) *** (**.*)	10 (2.1) *** (**.*)	46 (3.8) 194 (3.4)	24 (2.6) 241 (3.7)	16 (2.5) *** (**.*)	32 (2.4) 231 (3.5)
Nation	11 (3.7) *** (**.*)	13 (1.7) 234 (4.9)	38 (3.0) 203 (3.5)	28 (2.3) 250 (3.4)	25 (2.9) 208 (4.9)	29 (1.9) 252 (2.5)
Don't know						
State	5 (0.7) *** (**.*)	11 (2.5) *** (**.*)	37 (2.1) 197 (2.6)	28 (3.4) *** (**.*)	27 (1.8) 202 (2.2)	36 (4.0) 240 (5.2)
Nation	6 (0.9) 212 (3.6)	11 (1.6) 243 (5.1)	38 (1.6) 213 (1.7)	29 (2.0) 255 (2.8)	29 (1.4) 218 (1.5)	32 (2.3) 255 (3.0)
GENDER						
Male						
State	5 (0.5) 193 (5.0)	9 (1.1) 245 (4.0)	39 (1.6) 201 (1.9)	27 (1.5) 250 (2.5)	26 (1.2) 202 (1.9)	33 (1.4) 250 (2.0)
Nation	9 (0.9) 221 (2.9)	10 (0.6) 251 (2.7)	41 (1.6) 222 (1.4)	30 (0.9) 270 (1.6)	27 (1.2) 221 (1.7)	35 (1.0) 270 (1.6)
Female						
State	3 (0.5) *** (**.*)	6 (1.0) 234 (5.4)	37 (1.5) 202 (1.9)	24 (1.7) 246 (1.9)	28 (1.3) 206 (2.0)	34 (1.5) 247 (2.0)
Nation	5 (0.5) 221 (3.6)	6 (0.5) 257 (3.7)	38 (1.4) 218 (1.5)	25 (1.3) 267 (2.0)	31 (1.0) 221 (1.3)	35 (1.0) 267 (1.6)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A17B (continued) | Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent on Mathematics Homework Each Day

	45 Minutes		An Hour or More	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	13 (0.7)	17 (1.0)	18 (0.9)	17 (1.0)
	203 (2.3)	241 (2.3)	194 (1.6)	243 (2.6)
Nation	12 (0.5)	16 (0.6)	12 (0.7)	13 (0.7)
	217 (1.6)	269 (1.7)	204 (1.8)	265 (2.0)
RACE/ ETHNICITY				
White				
State	14 (1.1)	15 (1.4)	16 (1.0)	16 (1.6)
	219 (2.6)	257 (2.7)	205 (2.3)	261 (3.1)
Nation	13 (0.6)	15 (0.6)	10 (0.8)	12 (0.8)
	225 (1.8)	281 (1.8)	214 (2.1)	277 (1.8)
Black				
State	12 (1.0)	20 (1.4)	20 (1.2)	18 (1.2)
	190 (2.8)	230 (2.9)	188 (1.9)	228 (2.6)
Nation	12 (0.9)	19 (1.5)	19 (1.6)	15 (1.5)
	190 (3.5)	236 (2.5)	185 (3.3)	231 (3.0)
Hispanic				
State	13 (2.9)	10 (2.3)	24 (3.3)	19 (3.3)
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	13 (1.3)	17 (1.4)	15 (1.2)	16 (1.3)
	199 (3.3)	246 (4.2)	190 (3.0)	246 (2.8)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadv. urban				
State	12 (1.8)!	20 (4.4)!	22 (3.2)!	15 (3.1)!
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	14 (1.2)	14 (1.5)	17 (1.6)	15 (1.3)
	191 (4.3)	235 (3.0)	186 (3.3)	232 (5.1)
Extreme rural				
State	13 (2.6)	19 (2.7)!	17 (2.2)	19 (2.8)!
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	12 (1.1)	17 (1.5)!	12 (2.6)	16 (4.1)!
	220 (4.1)	265 (6.3)!	197 (6.6)!	260 (5.1)!
Other				
State	13 (0.8)	16 (1.1)	19 (1.2)	17 (1.2)
	204 (3.0)	242 (2.7)	194 (1.8)	242 (2.9)
Nation	12 (0.6)	16 (0.7)	13 (0.9)	13 (0.5)
	218 (1.8)	271 (2.0)	206 (1.9)	268 (2.4)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A17B (continued) | Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent on Mathematics Homework Each Day

	45 Minutes		An Hour or More	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	13 (0.7) 203 (2.3)	17 (1.0) 241 (2.3)	18 (0.9) 194 (1.6)	17 (1.0) 243 (2.6)
Nation	12 (0.5) 217 (1.6)	16 (0.6) 269 (1.7)	12 (0.7) 204 (1.8)	13 (0.7) 265 (2.0)
PARENTS' EDUCATION				
College grad				
State	13 (1.2) 208 (4.4)	16 (1.4) 247 (3.7)	18 (1.3) 198 (2.5)	18 (1.4) 249 (3.8)
Nation	12 (0.8) 222 (2.7)	18 (1.0) 281 (2.3)	11 (0.9) 208 (3.1)	14 (0.9) 277 (3.3)
Some college				
State	10 (2.1) *** (**.*)	16 (2.0) 255 (4.3)	20 (2.9) *** (**.*)	19 (2.3) 254 (4.8)
Nation	11 (1.8) *** (**.*)	15 (1.4) 268 (3.3)	13 (2.0) *** (**.*)	14 (1.2) 274 (3.9)
HS graduate				
State	14 (1.4) 201 (4.4)	19 (2.0) 236 (3.6)	17 (1.8) 187 (4.0)	15 (1.5) 233 (4.1)
Nation	14 (1.9) 213 (3.4)	15 (1.0) 256 (3.2)	12 (1.3) 202 (4.1)	12 (1.3) 251 (2.8)
HS non-grad				
State	12 (2.1) *** (**.*)	18 (2.1) *** (**.*)	21 (2.3) *** (**.*)	16 (2.1) *** (**.*)
Nation	10 (1.8) *** (**.*)	16 (2.1) 255 (3.9)	16 (2.1) *** (**.*)	14 (1.5) 246 (4.7)
Don't know				
State	13 (1.3) 202 (2.9)	10 (2.7) *** (**.*)	18 (1.8) 190 (2.0)	15 (2.8) *** (**.*)
Nation	13 (0.7) 212 (2.1)	15 (1.9) 251 (4.6)	14 (0.9) 199 (2.0)	12 (1.8) 245 (4.7)
GENDER				
Male				
State	12 (1.0) 202 (3.2)	15 (1.3) 241 (3.2)	18 (1.3) 193 (2.2)	15 (1.1) 244 (3.9)
Nation	12 (0.9) 217 (2.5)	14 (0.7) 267 (2.3)	11 (0.7) 207 (2.1)	11 (0.9) 262 (3.0)
Female				
State	14 (1.0) 204 (2.9)	18 (1.2) 242 (2.4)	18 (1.3) 195 (2.0)	18 (1.4) 242 (3.2)
Nation	13 (0.7) 216 (2.1)	19 (0.9) 270 (2.0)	14 (0.9) 201 (2.2)	15 (0.8) 267 (2.1)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep

1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A18A | Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Numbers and Operations

	Heavy Emphasis		Little or No Emphasis	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	96 (1.3) 198 (1.6)	86 (2.7) 255 (1.3)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	92 (1.3) 214 (1.3)	76 (1.9) 269 (1.2)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)	4 (0.8) 283 (6.9)!
RACE/ ETHNICITY				
White				
State	98 (0.7) 216 (1.7)	83 (3.9) 268 (1.5)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	92 (1.5) 222 (1.3)	75 (2.1) 278 (1.3)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)	3 (0.8) 297 (5.5)!
Black				
State	94 (2.2) 185 (1.7)	89 (2.5) 243 (1.6)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)
Nation	91 (1.8) 188 (1.6)	74 (4.7) 244 (1.9)	0 (0.2) *** (**.*)	6 (3.0) *** (**.*)
Hispanic				
State	99 (0.8) 182 (4.0)	89 (4.2) 236 (3.8)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	93 (1.7) 195 (2.4)	80 (2.6) 248 (1.9)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	2 (0.7) *** (**.*)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadv. urban				
State	96 (2.4)! 187 (5.2)!	83 (7.1)! 250 (6.3)!	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)
Nation	91 (3.8) 192 (3.0)	73 (7.3) 243 (3.8)!	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	1 (1.0) *** (**.*)
Extreme rural				
State	96 (2.2) 202 (6.7)!	84 (10.6)! 255 (5.3)!	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)
Nation	94 (4.9) 211 (4.8)!	90 (6.2)! 271 (4.7)!	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	2 (2.3)! *** (**.*)
Other				
State	97 (1.4) 198 (1.8)	86 (3.1) 255 (1.8)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	91 (1.4) 214 (1.4)	73 (2.2) 270 (1.4)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)	4 (0.9) 277 (6.7)!

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TABLE A18A (continued)

Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Numbers and Operations

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

	Heavy Emphasis		Little or No Emphasis	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL				
State	96 (1.3) 198 (1.6)	86 (2.7) 255 (1.3)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	92 (1.3) 214 (1.3)	76 (1.9) 269 (1.2)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)	4 (0.8) 283 (6.9)!
PARENTS' EDUCATION				
College grad				
State	96 (1.8) 203 (2.2)	84 (2.9) 262 (2.0)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)
Nation	93 (1.2) 221 (1.8)	73 (2.2) 281 (1.8)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)	4 (0.9) 299 (6.2)!
Some college				
State	97 (1.7) 210 (4.3)	85 (4.2) 265 (2.2)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	89 (2.5) 219 (2.6)	76 (2.3) 272 (1.6)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	3 (0.9) *** (**.*)
HS graduate				
State	97 (1.1) 197 (3.0)	89 (2.7) 249 (1.7)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	92 (1.6) 209 (2.3)	76 (2.7) 261 (1.6)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	3 (1.4) *** (**.*)
HS non-grad				
State	96 (1.5) 190 (3.2)	85 (3.9) 246 (2.2)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	92 (2.5) 197 (3.5)	81 (3.2) 253 (2.2)	0 (0.2) *** (**.*)	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)
Don't know				
State	96 (1.5) 195 (1.8)	85 (3.9) 239 (2.9)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	92 (1.5) 208 (1.5)	81 (2.4) 254 (2.1)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)	3 (1.2) *** (**.*)
GENDER				
Male				
State	96 (1.3) 197 (1.8)	87 (2.8) 255 (1.6)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)
Nation	92 (1.2) 215 (1.4)	74 (1.9) 269 (1.4)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)	4 (0.8) 281 (6.4)!
Female				
State	96 (1.4) 199 (1.9)	85 (2.9) 254 (1.9)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)	0 (0.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	92 (1.4) 212 (1.5)	77 (2.2) 270 (1.5)	0 (0.1) *** (**.*)	3 (0.9) 287 (9.0)!

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). The percentages may not total 100 percent because the "Moderate Emphasis" category is not included. ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A18B | Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Measurement

	Heavy Emphasis		Little or No Emphasis	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	24 (2.9)	30 (3.9)	2 (0.8)	9 (2.0)
	204 (2.5)	234 (3.7)	*** (**.*)	261 (7.0)!
Nation	14 (1.7)	16 (2.0)	6 (1.2)	15 (1.6)
	217 (2.6)	255 (3.0)	221 (3.8)!	281 (3.4)
RACE/ ETHNICITY				
White				
State	21 (4.1)	28 (3.7)	1 (0.5)	13 (3.1)
	224 (2.6)!	254 (3.7)	*** (**.*)	274 (6.7)!
Nation	10 (1.6)	14 (2.3)	6 (1.5)	16 (2.1)
	234 (2.5)	266 (2.9)	231 (2.8)!	291 (3.0)
Black				
State	26 (3.0)	33 (6.0)	2 (1.1)	4 (1.4)
	193 (2.6)	217 (2.9)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	25 (4.5)	19 (4.1)	5 (1.5)	13 (2.4)
	196 (2.7)	225 (3.0)!	*** (**.*)	229 (6.2)
Hispanic				
State	25 (5.3)	28 (6.1)	4 (2.2)	5 (2.2)
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	22 (4.2)	22 (2.8)	7 (2.3)	10 (2.1)
	203 (4.0)!	237 (4.6)	*** (**.*)	251 (6.7)!
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadv. urban				
State	20 (5.2)!	29 (7.1)!	5 (3.5)!	0 (0.0)!
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	23 (5.4)	13 (4.6)	3 (1.7)	19 (5.7)
	189 (3.7)!	232 (7.5)!	*** (**.*)	249 (14.0)!
Extreme rural				
State	46 (11.9)	42 (15.5)!	1 (0.6)	3 (2.1)!
	215 (4.6)!	233 (9.5)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	7 (3.4)	15 (6.5)!	2 (1.4)	11 (6.8)!
	213 (7.9)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Other				
State	22 (3.2)	29 (4.1)	1 (0.6)	10 (2.4)
	202 (2.9)	233 (4.3)	*** (**.*)	256 (6.5)!
Nation	15 (2.0)	17 (2.6)	8 (1.7)	14 (1.9)
	223 (3.3)	255 (3.4)	222 (4.1)!	283 (3.2)

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TABLE A18B (continued)

Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Measurement

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

	Heavy Emphasis		Little or No Emphasis	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	24 (2.9) 204 (2.5)	30 (3.9) 234 (3.7)	2 (0.8) *** (**.*)	9 (2.0) 261 (7.0)!
Nation	14 (1.7) 217 (2.6)	16 (2.0) 255 (3.0)	6 (1.2) 221 (3.8)!	15 (1.6) 281 (3.4)
PARENTS' EDUCATION				
College grad				
State	23 (3.0) 210 (3.6)	28 (4.1) 243 (5.1)	1 (0.7) *** (**.*)	12 (3.2) 275 (9.1)!
Nation	13 (1.9) 223 (4.1)	12 (1.8) 269 (4.0)	6 (1.3) 227 (5.2)!	19 (1.9) 293 (3.8)
Some college				
State	25 (4.7) *** (**.*)	28 (4.6) 244 (7.6)	2 (1.2) *** (**.*)	10 (2.9) *** (**.*)
Nation	16 (2.6) *** (**.*)	15 (2.2) 257 (5.5)	7 (2.0) *** (**.*)	15 (2.3) 277 (5.1)
HS graduate				
State	24 (4.0) 201 (4.2)	33 (4.4) 229 (4.3)	2 (1.0) *** (**.*)	8 (2.2) *** (**.*)
Nation	14 (2.6) 213 (3.9)	22 (3.1) 246 (4.7)	7 (1.4) *** (**.*)	12 (1.7) 268 (4.3)
HS non-grad				
State	25 (4.3) *** (**.*)	34 (4.8) 221 (5.2)	3 (1.4) *** (**.*)	5 (1.9) *** (**.*)
Nation	12 (2.3) *** (**.*)	18 (2.9) 244 (3.5)	6 (1.9) *** (**.*)	8 (2.5) *** (**.*)
Don't know				
State	24 (3.5) 201 (3.4)	28 (5.2) *** (**.*)	2 (0.8) *** (**.*)	2 (1.4) *** (**.*)
Nation	14 (2.1) 212 (3.0)	19 (2.9) 250 (3.8)	6 (1.3) 215 (4.8)!	14 (2.5) 264 (4.9)
GENDER				
Male				
State	24 (3.1) 205 (3.1)	32 (3.9) 242 (4.5)	2 (0.7) *** (**.*)	9 (1.8) 266 (8.7)!
Nation	14 (1.9) 217 (2.9)	15 (1.9) 259 (3.0)	6 (1.3) 223 (5.2)!	16 (1.8) 281 (3.6)
Female				
State	23 (2.8) 204 (2.8)	28 (4.0) 225 (3.8)	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)	9 (2.3) 257 (7.7)!
Nation	13 (1.7) 218 (3.0)	17 (2.1) 251 (3.9)	6 (1.3) 217 (4.2)!	15 (1.6) 280 (4.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). The percentages may not total 100 percent because the "Moderate Emphasis" category is not included. ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

TABLE A18C | Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Geometry

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

	Heavy Emphasis		Little or No Emphasis	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL				
State	12 (2.5) 200 (3.2)!	25 (3.3) 241 (2.8)	11 (2.0) 191 (4.4)	10 (1.9) 241 (4.5)
Nation	6 (1.1) 212 (5.0)	18 (2.6) 263 (2.3)	22 (2.8) 217 (1.9)	11 (1.4) 264 (4.4)
RACE/ ETHNICITY				
White				
State	10 (2.5) 221 (4.6)!	27 (4.4) 254 (2.8)	10 (2.3) 210 (5.0)!	12 (2.1) 256 (5.4)
Nation	4 (0.9) 227 (7.4)!	15 (3.1) 272 (2.8)!	24 (3.4) 222 (1.9)	10 (1.4) 278 (3.4)
Black				
State	14 (3.1) 189 (3.1)!	22 (3.2) 225 (2.7)	12 (2.7) 181 (4.1)!	9 (2.3) 219 (3.8)!
Nation	13 (3.4) 195 (4.5)!	22 (4.7) 240 (3.3)!	17 (3.7) 196 (3.0)!	14 (3.3) 226 (5.0)!
Hispanic				
State	10 (3.5) *** (**.*)	22 (4.5) *** (**.*)	13 (4.1) *** (**.*)	8 (3.4) *** (**.*)
Nation	11 (4.2) 204 (6.0)!	24 (3.9) 250 (3.5)	20 (3.3) 200 (3.3)	11 (2.0) 234 (7.0)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadv. urban				
State	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)	16 (6.8)! *** (**.*)	23 (9.3)! *** (**.*)	10 (2.2)! *** (**.*)
Nation	11 (4.0) 189 (5.5)!	24 (6.1) 241 (5.8)!	19 (5.6) 196 (3.3)!	11 (2.8) 240 (9.1)!
Extreme rural				
State	25 (9.0) 197 (10.3)!	31 (13.3)! 243 (9.5)!	15 (4.9) *** (**.*)	14 (6.8)! *** (**.*)
Nation	3 (1.9) *** (**.*)	7 (3.8)! *** (**.*)	19 (5.8) 219 (4.5)!	5 (3.2)! *** (**.*)
Other				
State	12 (2.8) 201 (3.4)!	26 (3.7) 240 (3.3)	10 (2.4) 193 (5.8)!	10 (2.3) 239 (4.6)!
Nation	6 (1.5) 217 (5.9)!	18 (3.2) 264 (2.2)	23 (3.3) 217 (1.9)	12 (1.7) 266 (5.2)

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TABLE A18C (continued)

Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Geometry

	Heavy Emphasis		Little or No Emphasis	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	12 (2.5) 200 (3.2)!	25 (3.3) 241 (2.8)	11 (2.0) 191 (4.4)	10 (1.9) 241 (4.5)
Nation	6 (1.1) 212 (5.0)	18 (2.6) 263 (2.3)	22 (2.8) 217 (1.9)	11 (1.4) 264 (4.4)
PARENTS' EDUCATION				
College grad.				
State	14 (3.1) 206 (3.9)!	22 (3.1) 244 (3.5)	11 (2.1) 197 (6.5)	11 (2.2) 251 (4.8)!
Nation	6 (1.3) 217 (5.4)!	17 (2.8) 271 (2.8)	22 (3.2) 223 (3.4)	13 (1.6) 279 (4.6)
Some college				
State	19 (4.7) *** (**.*)	28 (5.0) 253 (4.7)!	9 (2.7) *** (**.*)	10 (2.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	7 (2.0) *** (**.*)	20 (4.0) 265 (3.0)!	22 (2.7) *** (**.*)	11 (1.7) 259 (5.4)
HS graduate				
State	13 (3.5) *** (**.*)	24 (3.5) 234 (3.5)	9 (1.9) *** (**.*)	10 (2.1) 233 (8.6)!
Nation	8 (1.4) *** (**.*)	17 (2.7) 255 (3.3)	29 (4.9) 213 (2.6)	9 (1.7) 252 (5.6)
HS non-grad.				
State	11 (3.5) *** (**.*)	30 (4.9) 233 (3.6)	16 (3.5) *** (**.*)	10 (2.6) *** (**.*)
Nation	6 (2.0) *** (**.*)	18 (2.4) 252 (4.7)	24 (4.7) *** (**.*)	10 (2.7) *** (**.*)
Don't know				
State	10 (2.4) 197 (4.3)!	21 (4.1) *** (**.*)	12 (2.3) 191 (4.5)!	10 (3.2) *** (**.*)
Nation	6 (1.3) 207 (3.9)!	16 (3.2) 253 (3.9)	20 (2.8) 214 (2.5)	11 (2.4) *** (**.*)
GENDER				
Male				
State	13 (2.6) 201 (3.9)!	26 (3.2) 243 (3.3)	11 (2.1) 185 (5.5)	11 (2.1) 242 (4.6)
Nation	6 (1.2) 210 (5.1)	17 (2.5) 262 (2.8)	22 (2.9) 217 (2.4)	11 (1.4) 263 (4.9)
Female				
State	12 (2.4) 200 (3.4)!	23 (3.5) 238 (3.0)	11 (2.1) 197 (4.5)	10 (1.8) 240 (5.8)
Nation	5 (1.2) 214 (6.2)!	18 (2.8) 263 (2.7)	22 (2.9) 217 (2.1)	11 (1.7) 266 (4.7)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). The percentages may not total 100 percent because the "Moderate Emphasis" category is not included. ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

TABLE A18D | Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability

	Heavy Emphasis		**Little or No Emphasis**	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL				
State	8 (1.9) 195 (4.2)!	7 (1.8) 250 (6.1)!	51 (3.5) 197 (2.1)	49 (4.0) 240 (2.5)
Nation	7 (1.2) 222 (4.2)	11 (1.7) 273 (4.8)	52 (2.8) 215 (1.4)	30 (2.0) 268 (2.6)
RACE/ ETHNICITY				
White				
State	6 (2.2) *** (**.*)	7 (2.4) 270 (6.2)!	48 (4.5) 215 (2.2)	47 (4.8) 262 (2.8)
Nation	7 (1.2) 232 (4.8)	10 (2.0) 286 (5.4)	54 (3.3) 223 (1.4)	31 (2.2) 277 (2.5)
Black				
State	9 (2.3) 186 (4.8)!	6 (2.0) *** (**.*)	53 (4.1) 185 (2.6)	50 (5.1) 222 (3.0)
Nation	6 (1.8) *** (**.*)	11 (2.1) 246 (8.2)	52 (3.8) 190 (2.4)	24 (3.2) 232 (4.4)
Hispanic				
State	7 (3.3) *** (**.*)	8 (2.9) *** (**.*)	56 (6.6) 179 (4.7)!	51 (6.3) 217 (5.7)
Nation	11 (3.4) 205 (5.3)!	13 (1.8) 246 (4.3)	46 (4.6) 198 (2.6)	31 (3.8) 239 (4.1)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadv. urban				
State	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)	10 (4.0)! *** (**.*)	65 (19.6)! 184 (5.2)!	32 (10.0)! *** (**.*)
Nation	9 (4.3) *** (**.*)	18 (5.6) 251 (6.2)!	47 (6.8) 197 (4.0)!	23 (4.7) 242 (8.9)!
Extreme rural				
State	18 (11.7) *** (**.*)	9 (5.9)! *** (**.*)	34 (9.4) 189 (14.4)!	43 (14.0)! 247 (7.2)!
Nation	9 (4.3) *** (**.*)	5 (3.3)! *** (**.*)	55 (7.9) 212 (5.3)!	45 (12.0)! 261 (4.9)!
Other				
State	7 (1.8) 193 (3.9)!	6 (2.1) 249 (6.5)!	54 (4.2) 199 (2.2)	49 (4.7) 240 (3.0)
Nation	7 (1.7) 223 (4.6)!	9 (1.7) 269 (3.8)	52 (2.9) 216 (1.4)	29 (2.4) 270 (3.3)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A18D (continued)

Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Data Analysis, Statistics, and Probability

	Heavy Emphasis		Little or No Emphasis	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	8 (1.9) 195 (4.2)!	7 (1.8) 250 (6.1)!	51 (3.5) 197 (2.1)	49 (4.0) 240 (2.5)
Nation	7 (1.2) 222 (4.2)	11 (1.7) 273 (4.8)	52 (2.8) 215 (1.4)	30 (2.0) 268 (2.6)
PARENTS EDUCATION				
College grad				
State	7 (2.0) *** (**.*)	7 (2.2) *** (**.*)	51 (3.6) 202 (3.1)	49 (4.4) 250 (2.9)
Nation	8 (1.3) 229 (4.3)	12 (2.5) 287 (6.4)!	49 (3.8) 221 (2.2)	30 (2.2) 284 (3.4)
Some college				
State	10 (4.3) *** (**.*)	8 (2.4) *** (**.*)	49 (5.1) 203 (5.8)	48 (4.8) 253 (3.8)
Nation	7 (2.6) *** (**.*)	11 (1.6) 271 (5.0)	53 (4.0) 225 (2.6)	31 (2.7) 272 (3.7)
HS graduate				
State	10 (3.2) *** (**.*)	6 (1.9) *** (**.*)	48 (5.1) 194 (3.2)	49 (4.5) 234 (3.8)
Nation	6 (1.6) *** (**.*)	8 (1.5) 260 (4.7)	55 (3.6) 211 (2.4)	28 (2.7) 252 (4.2)
HS non-grad				
State	8 (2.9) *** (**.*)	5 (2.0) *** (**.*)	55 (5.1) 188 (3.4)	44 (5.9) 223 (4.6)
Nation	7 (2.5) *** (**.*)	14 (2.6) 252 (4.9)!	56 (5.4) 197 (3.0)	33 (3.4) 243 (4.3)
Don't know				
State	7 (1.7) *** (**.*)	5 (2.0) *** (**.*)	52 (4.1) 194 (2.5)	52 (5.4) 217 (5.2)
Nation	7 (1.4) 213 (4.6)!	11 (2.5) 259 (7.2)!	54 (2.6) 212 (1.5)	28 (2.6) 247 (4.1)
GENDER				
Male				
State	8 (2.1) 195 (5.4)!	6 (1.5) 253 (7.8)!	51 (3.7) 194 (2.9)	48 (3.9) 239 (3.6)
Nation	8 (1.4) 219 (4.7)	10 (1.6) 275 (4.5)	52 (3.0) 217 (1.6)	30 (2.0) 267 (2.8)
Female				
State	7 (1.8) 195 (3.7)!	7 (2.2) 247 (6.3)!	51 (3.6) 200 (2.2)	49 (4.3) 242 (2.5)
Nation	6 (1.0) 226 (4.7)	11 (1.9) 272 (5.8)	53 (2.9) 214 (1.7)	29 (2.3) 269 (3.2)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). The percentages may not total 100 percent because the "Moderate Emphasis" category is not included. ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A18E | Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Algebra and Functions

	Heavy Emphasis		Little or No Emphasis	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL				
State	4 (1.7) 195 (6.4)!	44 (3.4) 260 (2.5)	64 (3.7) 193 (1.9)	18 (2.4) 230 (3.2)
Nation	4 (1.1) 218 (4.3)!	46 (2.1) 282 (2.1)	65 (3.5) 215 (1.5)	13 (1.5) 241 (2.8)
RACE/ ETHNICITY				
White				
State	4 (1.9) *** (**.*)	52 (3.6) 273 (2.8)	62 (4.7) 211 (2.0)	13 (2.1) 242 (4.3)
Nation	3 (1.1) 232 (5.7)!	48 (2.4) 290 (2.3)	65 (4.5) 222 (1.4)	11 (1.4) 250 (3.3)
Black				
State	4 (1.9) *** (**.*)	36 (4.8) 241 (2.5)	65 (4.3) 180 (2.2)	23 (3.6) 225 (2.8)
Nation	4 (1.6) *** (**.*)	40 (3.8) 251 (2.8)	65 (4.3) 192 (2.7)	18 (4.1) 222 (4.4)!
Hispanic				
State	2 (1.2) *** (**.*)	30 (5.2) *** (**.*)	68 (5.7) 179 (5.5)	26 (4.7) *** (**.*)
Nation	6 (1.8) *** (**.*)	40 (3.4) 257 (2.2)	62 (2.9) 198 (2.2)	17 (3.0) 225 (3.2)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadv. urban				
State	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)	38 (9.2)! *** (**.*)	56 (13.0)! 171 (5.6)!	14 (7.2)! *** (**.*)
Nation	2 (1.3) *** (**.*)	33 (6.9) 265 (3.8)!	63 (7.1) 197 (4.0)!	16 (6.2) 226 (4.3)!
Extreme rural				
State	14 (10.5) *** (**.*)	57 (12.5)! 254 (4.8)!	48 (10.6) 200 (6.0)!	2 (0.9)! *** (**.*)
Nation	8 (4.1) *** (**.*)	39 (8.3)! 276 (8.7)!	68 (7.9) 208 (5.6)!	18 (4.0)! 244 (7.2)!
Other				
State	3 (1.4) *** (**.*)	44 (4.2) 259 (3.2)	66 (4.3) 193 (2.1)	21 (2.8) 230 (3.6)
Nation	3 (1.3) 214 (4.3)!	48 (2.3) 281 (2.4)	65 (3.9) 217 (1.4)	12 (1.6) 241 (3.4)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A18E (continued) | Teachers' Reports on the Emphasis Given to Algebra and Functions

	Heavy Emphasis		Little or No Emphasis	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	4 (1.7) 195 (6.4)!	44 (3.4) 260 (2.5)	64 (3.7) 193 (1.9)	18 (2.4) 230 (3.2)
Nation	4 (1.1) 216 (4.3)!	46 (2.1) 282 (2.1)	65 (3.5) 215 (1.5)	13 (1.5) 241 (2.8)
PARENTS' EDUCATION				
College grad.				
State	4 (1.7) *** (**.*)	51 (4.0) 269 (3.6)	64 (4.1) 197 (2.6)	17 (2.6) 236 (4.9)
Nation	3 (1.1) *** (**.*)	55 (2.2) 293 (2.4)	61 (4.3) 222 (2.2)	9 (1.1) 250 (4.2)
Some college				
State	5 (3.1) *** (**.*)	46 (4.1) 265 (4.0)	54 (6.4) 205 (5.5)	14 (2.1) *** (**.*)
Nation	7 (2.6) *** (**.*)	49 (3.5) 280 (3.1)	69 (4.4) 223 (2.6)	12 (1.8) 244 (4.8)
HS graduate				
State	5 (2.6) *** (**.*)	42 (3.4) 251 (3.2)	62 (4.7) 191 (3.7)	20 (2.9) 226 (3.9)
Nation	3 (1.4) *** (**.*)	38 (2.5) 269 (2.4)	67 (4.9) 210 (2.8)	16 (2.1) 237 (3.7)
HS non-grad.				
State	5 (2.6) *** (**.*)	32 (4.1) 241 (3.4)	68 (4.5) 183 (3.3)	21 (4.2) 224 (5.3)!
Nation	1 (0.7) *** (**.*)	35 (4.1) 259 (3.2)	72 (4.9) 198 (3.6)	18 (2.8) 230 (3.7)
Don't know				
State	3 (1.5) *** (**.*)	31 (4.8) *** (**.*)	66 (4.2) 189 (2.4)	25 (4.2) *** (**.*)
Nation	4 (1.1) 210 (5.1)!	38 (3.1) 264 (3.2)	66 (3.2) 211 (1.6)	19 (2.7) 236 (3.6)
GENDER				
Male				
State	5 (1.9) *** (**.*)	42 (3.4) 261 (2.7)	64 (3.8) 191 (2.4)	20 (2.8) 230 (3.8)
Nation	4 (1.2) 213 (4.6)!	44 (2.0) 281 (2.3)	63 (3.6) 215 (1.8)	15 (1.8) 240 (3.2)
Female				
State	3 (1.4) *** (**.*)	46 (3.8) 259 (3.1)	64 (3.7) 195 (2.1)	17 (2.4) 230 (3.5)
Nation	3 (0.9) 224 (5.4)!	48 (2.5) 282 (2.3)	66 (3.5) 215 (1.8)	11 (1.3) 241 (3.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). The percentages may not total 100 percent because the "Moderate Emphasis" category is not included. ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

TABLE A19 | Teachers' Reports on the Availability of Resources

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

	All the Resources Needed		Most of the Resources Needed		Some or None of the Resources Needed	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	6 (2.0) 205 (3.3)!	9 (2.3) 244 (4.6)!	42 (3.7) 202 (2.0)	34 (3.5) 248 (2.3)	52 (3.9) 198 (1.9)	57 (4.0) 244 (1.5)
Nation	11 (1.7) 221 (2.8)	13 (2.3) 272 (3.4)	52 (3.0) 220 (1.3)	53 (2.5) 269 (1.1)	37 (3.5) 213 (2.0)	33 (1.9) 261 (1.5)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	7 (2.6) 216 (3.8)!	10 (3.2) 261 (4.0)!	44 (4.6) 219 (1.6)	32 (4.4) 268 (2.7)	49 (4.7) 215 (1.9)	58 (5.0) 258 (1.5)
Nation	12 (2.0) 229 (2.8)	14 (3.0) 280 (4.7)!	54 (3.8) 228 (1.2)	56 (3.4) 278 (1.2)	35 (4.5) 222 (1.9)	30 (2.4) 274 (1.5)
Black						
State	6 (2.0) 198 (4.6)!	8 (2.1) 224 (5.1)!	39 (4.9) 187 (2.0)	36 (3.8) 231 (1.9)	54 (5.2) 187 (1.9)	57 (4.5) 230 (1.9)
Nation	11 (2.1) 194 (4.0)!	9 (2.2) 240 (5.5)!	46 (4.1) 193 (2.2)	48 (3.0) 238 (2.5)	43 (4.1) 190 (2.1)	43 (3.3) 234 (2.0)
Hispanic						
State	4 (1.9) *** (**.*)	13 (4.1) *** (**.*)	42 (6.8) 189 (4.4)!	39 (4.9) *** (**.*)	53 (6.8) 179 (3.9)!	49 (6.6) 224 (4.2)
Nation	8 (1.5) 208 (3.9)	12 (1.8) 246 (4.3)	45 (3.2) 203 (1.8)	45 (2.7) 247 (2.6)	47 (3.3) 195 (2.4)	43 (2.7) 243 (2.2)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv urban						
State	0 (0.0)! *** (**.*)	12 (7.0)! *** (**.*)	51 (16.1)! 193 (5.9)!	49 (12.5)! 240 (6.0)!	49 (16.1)! 187 (2.9)!	39 (15.1)! *** (**.*)
Nation	7 (2.8) *** (**.*)	11 (4.5) 240 (8.0)!	38 (7.3) 190 (4.5)!	37 (6.5) 243 (3.7)!	55 (7.6) 198 (3.2)!	52 (6.9) 238 (3.8)!
Extreme rural						
State	14 (10.1) *** (**.*)	15 (9.6)! *** (**.*)	37 (9.3) 216 (5.6)!	21 (9.9)! *** (**.*)	49 (12.4) 197 (8.1)!	64 (11.6)! 248 (4.4)!
Nation	12 (5.2) 220 (14.3)!	19 (11.9)! 262 (3.7)!	51 (7.2) 218 (2.8)!	45 (12.4)! 271 (5.7)!	37 (8.4) 210 (5.2)!	36 (8.3)! 265 (6.9)!
Other						
State	6 (2.1) 208 (3.9)!	8 (2.5) 243 (5.8)!	42 (4.8) 201 (2.3)	35 (4.5) 248 (3.0)	51 (4.6) 197 (2.4)	57 (5.0) 244 (1.9)
Nation	11 (2.0) 221 (2.7)	11 (2.0) 276 (3.0)	53 (3.2) 221 (1.3)	57 (3.0) 269 (1.3)	36 (3.8) 214 (2.4)	32 (2.6) 263 (2.0)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A19
(continued)

Teachers' Reports on the Availability of Resources

	All the Resources Needed		Most of the Resources Needed		Some or None of the Resources Needed	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	6 (2.0) 205 (3.3)!	9 (2.3) 244 (4.6)!	42 (3.7) 202 (2.0)	34 (3.5) 248 (2.3)	52 (3.9) 198 (1.9)	57 (4.0) 244 (1.5)
Nation	11 (1.7) 221 (2.8)	13 (2.3) 272 (3.4)	52 (3.0) 220 (1.3)	53 (2.5) 269 (1.1)	37 (3.5) 213 (2.0)	33 (1.9) 261 (1.5)
PARENTS EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	6 (2.1) *** (**.*)	10 (2.8) 253 (6.2)!	44 (3.9) 206 (2.6)	37 (3.8) 258 (3.0)	50 (3.9) 202 (2.0)	53 (4.3) 250 (1.9)
Nation	13 (2.1) 227 (3.3)	14 (2.0) 285 (4.2)	54 (3.4) 227 (1.9)	55 (2.5) 282 (1.4)	34 (3.6) 220 (2.5)	30 (2.1) 273 (2.2)
Some college						
State	7 (3.3) *** (**.*)	7 (2.5) *** (**.*)	39 (5.7) 214 (4.0)	36 (5.2) 255 (3.8)	53 (6.2) 207 (5.0)	56 (5.4) 256 (2.4)
Nation	11 (2.5) *** (**.*)	11 (2.5) 274 (4.4)!	46 (3.9) 227 (3.0)	55 (3.4) 273 (1.6)	43 (4.5) 220 (3.3)	33 (2.8) 265 (2.3)
HS graduate						
State	8 (2.9) *** (**.*)	8 (2.4) *** (**.*)	39 (4.8) 200 (3.1)	33 (3.9) 239 (3.3)	54 (5.3) 194 (4.1)	58 (4.3) 239 (1.9)
Nation	10 (2.5) 214 (4.6)!	13 (2.6) 262 (3.5)!	48 (3.7) 214 (2.2)	52 (3.0) 258 (1.8)	42 (4.9) 212 (2.8)	35 (2.3) 253 (2.1)
HS non-grad						
State	6 (2.7) *** (**.*)	7 (2.5) *** (**.*)	35 (5.2) 197 (4.1)	29 (4.3) 236 (3.7)	59 (5.7) 189 (3.6)	65 (4.6) 234 (2.7)
Nation	7 (1.6) *** (**.*)	15 (5.9) 257 (3.8)!	48 (5.2) 204 (3.8)	48 (5.3) 250 (3.0)	44 (5.4) 199 (4.1)	37 (3.8) 245 (2.4)
Don't know						
State	6 (1.9) *** (**.*)	11 (3.1) *** (**.*)	43 (4.0) 196 (2.8)	33 (4.6) *** (**.*)	51 (4.1) 196 (2.1)	56 (4.7) 232 (3.3)
Nation	10 (1.8) 216 (4.0)	11 (2.6) 252 (4.4)!	52 (3.2) 215 (1.3)	48 (3.2) 254 (2.9)	38 (3.5) 207 (2.0)	41 (2.9) 247 (2.4)
GENDER						
Male						
State	6 (1.9) 204 (3.3)!	10 (2.5) 242 (5.6)!	42 (3.9) 201 (2.3)	33 (3.7) 251 (2.8)	52 (4.0) 196 (2.3)	57 (4.3) 246 (2.2)
Nation	11 (1.8) 220 (3.2)	13 (2.4) 272 (4.4)	51 (3.0) 221 (1.4)	53 (2.5) 268 (1.3)	38 (3.6) 215 (2.5)	34 (2.0) 263 (1.9)
Female						
State	7 (2.3) 207 (3.8)!	9 (2.3) 245 (4.4)!	41 (3.8) 202 (2.1)	35 (3.4) 245 (2.8)	52 (4.0) 199 (2.2)	56 (4.0) 243 (1.7)
Nation	11 (1.7) 222 (3.2)	13 (2.3) 273 (3.3)	52 (3.1) 220 (1.6)	54 (2.7) 271 (1.4)	37 (3.5) 211 (2.0)	33 (2.1) 260 (1.7)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution — the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A20A | Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Small-Group Work

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	57 (4.0) 198 (2.0)	40 (3.6) 244 (2.9)	32 (3.5) 204 (2.2)	45 (3.3) 247 (1.6)	11 (2.1) 200 (3.2)!	14 (2.8) 243 (3.0)
Nation	65 (2.9) 218 (1.4)	51 (2.6) 269 (1.6)	27 (2.3) 216 (1.8)	32 (2.6) 266 (2.2)	8 (1.4) 215 (3.0)	17 (2.2) 267 (2.9)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	49 (5.6) 217 (2.1)	37 (4.2) 264 (2.9)	39 (5.2) 218 (2.0)	51 (4.0) 261 (1.7)	12 (2.9) 214 (2.6)!	13 (2.6) 261 (3.3)!
Nation	65 (3.5) 227 (1.3)	51 (2.7) 278 (1.6)	26 (2.9) 223 (1.9)	32 (2.9) 275 (2.2)	8 (1.6) 224 (3.5)	17 (2.4) 276 (2.7)
Black						
State	65 (3.9) 187 (1.7)	43 (4.8) 229 (2.4)	25 (3.2) 190 (2.6)	40 (4.0) 230 (1.8)	10 (2.6) 187 (3.5)!	17 (4.4) 228 (3.1)!
Nation	67 (4.0) 190 (1.8)	52 (6.7) 238 (2.6)	25 (3.2) 195 (3.4)	30 (4.8) 236 (2.6)	7 (1.9) *** (**.*)	18 (4.1) 237 (3.6)!
Hispanic						
State	49 (6.4) 180 (5.8)	51 (6.2) 219 (4.7)	47 (6.9) 189 (3.6)!	37 (5.2) *** (**.*)	4 (2.2) *** (**.*)	12 (4.5) *** (**.*)
Nation	62 (3.4) 200 (2.2)	54 (3.1) 246 (2.4)	27 (3.0) 200 (3.2)	30 (2.8) 245 (2.3)	11 (2.4) 190 (5.3)!	16 (3.0) 246 (5.3)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	80 (7.6)! 185 (3.6)!	34 (13.1)! *** (**.*)	15 (8.0)! *** (**.*)	39 (13.4)! *** (**.*)	4 (3.3)! *** (**.*)	27 (18.0)! *** (**.*)
Nation	73 (5.4) 195 (3.9)!	49 (8.7) 242 (4.0)!	14 (3.9) 192 (4.5)!	38 (7.9) 239 (4.2)!	13 (4.1) 192 (5.2)!	13 (5.5) 244 (6.2)!
Extreme rural						
State	62 (10.9) 208 (6.0)!	41 (13.1)! 234 (7.2)!	30 (7.8) 192 (8.1)!	45 (13.8)! 253 (4.9)!	8 (5.2) *** (**.*)	14 (9.8)! *** (**.*)
Nation	66 (9.5) 216 (5.5)!	38 (12.6)! 264 (11.5)!	22 (8.6) 210 (5.5)!	35 (12.5)! 265 (6.4)!	12 (4.7) *** (**.*)	27 (11.8)! 271 (6.8)!
Other						
State	53 (4.6) 197 (2.3)	40 (3.9) 243 (3.3)	35 (4.2) 206 (2.4)	46 (3.7) 247 (2.0)	12 (2.7) 199 (3.4)!	14 (3.2) 244 (3.0)!
Nation	63 (3.8) 219 (1.5)	55 (2.8) 269 (1.6)	29 (3.0) 217 (1.9)	30 (2.6) 268 (2.3)	8 (1.6) 218 (2.7)!	16 (2.3) 266 (3.3)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A20A (continued) | Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Small-Group Work

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL						
State	57 (4.0)	40 (3.6)	32 (3.5)	45 (3.3)	11 (2.1)	14 (2.8)
	198 (2.0)	244 (2.9)	204 (2.2)	247 (1.6)	200 (3.2)!	243 (3.0)
Nation	65 (2.9)	51 (2.6)	27 (2.3)	32 (2.6)	8 (1.4)	17 (2.2)
	218 (1.4)	269 (1.6)	216 (1.8)	266 (2.2)	215 (3.0)	267 (2.9)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad.						
State	56 (4.3)	43 (4.6)	34 (4.1)	44 (3.8)	10 (1.9)	13 (3.1)
	203 (2.6)	253 (3.4)	208 (2.9)	254 (2.3)	201 (3.4)	251 (4.7)!
Nation	67 (2.5)	53 (2.9)	25 (2.2)	31 (2.8)	7 (1.3)	16 (2.3)
	225 (2.0)	281 (2.1)	220 (2.4)	278 (2.6)	227 (4.2)	281 (3.2)
Some college						
State	63 (5.3)	36 (3.4)	29 (4.5)	49 (3.6)	8 (2.9)	15 (3.0)
	207 (4.0)	254 (3.9)	*** (**.*)	258 (2.3)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	64 (4.6)	52 (3.4)	27 (3.6)	30 (3.0)	8 (2.4)	18 (3.1)
	223 (2.8)	271 (1.9)	223 (4.4)	271 (2.7)	*** (**.*)	269 (3.3)
HS graduate						
State	60 (4.6)	39 (4.4)	31 (4.3)	45 (4.1)	9 (2.4)	15 (3.1)
	195 (3.4)	236 (3.4)	201 (4.3)	241 (2.1)	*** (**.*)	238 (3.8)
Nation	64 (4.6)	50 (3.4)	28 (3.8)	32 (3.0)	8 (2.1)	19 (2.5)
	214 (2.8)	257 (1.8)	212 (2.6)	257 (2.1)	*** (**.*)	256 (3.8)
HS non-grad.						
State	56 (4.7)	42 (4.7)	31 (4.4)	46 (4.5)	14 (3.3)	12 (3.4)
	194 (3.8)	230 (3.5)	*** (**.*)	239 (2.6)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	55 (6.7)	46 (3.6)	33 (5.3)	35 (4.7)	12 (4.4)	19 (3.5)
	203 (4.4)	250 (2.7)	198 (4.6)	247 (2.4)	*** (**.*)	254 (5.5)
Don't know						
State	56 (4.3)	37 (4.9)	32 (3.9)	44 (5.1)	12 (2.7)	19 (5.3)
	194 (2.3)	234 (5.7)	202 (2.5)	230 (4.1)	200 (3.9)!	*** (**.*)
Nation	64 (3.2)	49 (3.8)	27 (2.7)	37 (4.3)	9 (1.4)	14 (2.4)
	212 (1.4)	253 (2.3)	214 (2.3)	251 (3.6)	208 (3.6)	249 (4.0)
GENDER						
Male						
State	57 (4.1)	40 (3.7)	33 (3.6)	45 (3.6)	10 (2.1)	15 (3.0)
	197 (2.3)	247 (3.1)	204 (2.4)	248 (2.3)	198 (4.0)!	243 (3.9)!
Nation	66 (2.9)	49 (2.7)	27 (2.4)	34 (2.8)	7 (1.2)	17 (2.2)
	219 (1.6)	267 (1.9)	217 (2.2)	266 (2.4)	216 (3.9)	268 (3.1)
Female						
State	58 (4.2)	40 (4.0)	31 (3.6)	46 (3.5)	12 (2.4)	14 (2.8)
	200 (2.2)	242 (3.6)	204 (2.5)	246 (1.5)	202 (3.5)!	242 (3.4)
Nation	64 (3.2)	53 (2.9)	26 (2.5)	29 (2.5)	9 (1.7)	17 (2.3)
	217 (1.7)	270 (1.8)	214 (1.9)	266 (2.6)	215 (3.0)	266 (3.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A20B | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Small-Group Work

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	41 (1.5)	27 (1.6)	12 (0.8)	24 (1.4)	47 (1.5)	49 (2.1)
	194 (1.5)	239 (2.2)	212 (1.8)	254 (2.0)	203 (1.3)	245 (1.6)
Nation	37 (1.1)	36 (1.3)	19 (0.8)	26 (1.0)	44 (1.2)	38 (1.8)
	213 (1.1)	265 (1.5)	228 (1.6)	270 (1.4)	217 (0.9)	266 (1.3)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	37 (1.8)	22 (1.8)	16 (1.2)	28 (2.1)	47 (2.0)	51 (3.0)
	211 (1.9)	262 (2.6)	226 (2.1)	268 (2.0)	219 (1.4)	260 (2.2)
Nation	35 (1.4)	34 (1.6)	21 (1.0)	29 (1.3)	44 (1.5)	37 (2.2)
	223 (1.3)	276 (1.4)	233 (1.7)	277 (1.5)	225 (1.1)	276 (1.5)
Black						
State	45 (2.1)	32 (2.1)	9 (1.0)	20 (1.7)	47 (2.0)	48 (2.2)
	184 (1.5)	225 (2.0)	195 (3.1)	235 (2.3)	192 (1.7)	230 (2.1)
Nation	43 (1.9)	40 (2.3)	12 (1.1)	20 (1.7)	45 (2.1)	40 (2.2)
	188 (1.6)	234 (2.3)	198 (3.5)	239 (3.0)	191 (2.0)	238 (1.6)
Hispanic						
State	42 (4.3)	37 (5.4)	10 (2.3)	19 (3.5)	48 (4.3)	44 (4.6)
	178 (5.5)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	187 (3.7)	222 (4.3)
Nation	44 (1.6)	36 (1.6)	13 (1.3)	22 (1.8)	44 (1.9)	43 (2.3)
	194 (1.6)	244 (2.4)	209 (4.5)	249 (2.4)	202 (1.9)	244 (2.2)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv urban						
State	45 (5.9)!	39 (7.2)!	11 (3.2)!	20 (5.1)!	44 (4.0)!	41 (4.6)!
	188 (3.1)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	192 (4.4)!	*** (**.*)
Nation	40 (1.9)	42 (2.4)	14 (1.5)	19 (2.2)	45 (2.5)	39 (2.8)
	191 (3.5)	236 (4.4)	201 (4.2)!	243 (4.2)	193 (3.1)	240 (2.8)
Extreme rural						
State	42 (1.9)	22 (3.6)!	13 (2.2)	20 (4.5)!	46 (2.7)	58 (6.9)!
	197 (5.1)	239 (7.4)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	209 (4.7)!	245 (3.3)!
Nation	35 (3.4)	37 (4.6)!	20 (2.6)	27 (4.2)!	45 (4.5)	36 (6.4)!
	213 (4.4)!	264 (6.4)!	221 (4.3)	275 (4.7)!	216 (3.6)!	264 (5.3)!
Other						
State	41 (1.7)	25 (1.8)	12 (0.9)	25 (1.6)	48 (1.8)	50 (2.2)
	193 (1.6)	237 (2.7)	213 (2.1)	255 (2.3)	203 (1.5)	245 (2.0)
Nation	38 (1.3)	36 (1.7)	18 (0.9)	27 (1.1)	44 (1.3)	38 (2.3)
	214 (1.4)	267 (1.6)	228 (1.7)	271 (1.5)	219 (1.2)	267 (1.7)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A20B (continued) | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Small-Group Work

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	41 (1.5) 194 (1.5)	27 (1.6) 239 (2.2)	12 (0.8) 212 (1.8)	24 (1.4) 254 (2.0)	47 (1.5) 203 (1.3)	49 (2.1) 245 (1.6)
Nation	37 (1.1) 213 (1.1)	36 (1.3) 265 (1.5)	19 (0.8) 228 (1.6)	26 (1.0) 270 (1.4)	44 (1.2) 217 (0.9)	38 (1.8) 266 (1.3)
PARENTS EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	41 (2.3) 198 (2.1)	27 (2.3) 250 (3.0)	14 (1.1) 220 (3.4)	27 (2.0) 259 (2.9)	45 (2.2) 206 (1.7)	46 (2.3) 253 (2.4)
Nation	38 (1.6) 219 (1.6)	36 (2.0) 275 (2.4)	22 (1.4) 235 (2.3)	29 (1.3) 279 (1.8)	40 (1.6) 225 (1.5)	35 (2.4) 282 (2.1)
Some college						
State	41 (3.6) 199 (3.8)	25 (2.7) 249 (4.7)	16 (2.9) *** (**.*)	23 (2.2) 265 (3.2)	44 (3.9) 216 (4.1)	52 (2.8) 255 (2.9)
Nation	35 (2.8) 221 (3.0)	37 (2.2) 268 (1.9)	17 (2.9) 231 (5.7)	25 (1.9) 272 (2.3)	48 (2.9) 222 (2.3)	38 (2.7) 271 (2.0)
HS graduate						
State	41 (2.7) 190 (3.6)	27 (2.3) 230 (3.0)	13 (1.7) 198 (5.2)	23 (1.8) 249 (2.8)	46 (2.7) 203 (2.6)	50 (2.9) 239 (2.1)
Nation	36 (2.5) 207 (2.9)	34 (1.5) 255 (2.1)	16 (1.5) 221 (4.3)	26 (1.6) 260 (1.9)	48 (2.2) 213 (2.1)	40 (2.0) 254 (1.8)
HS non-grad						
State	47 (3.6) 188 (3.3)	29 (3.2) 225 (3.4)	9 (2.0) *** (**.*)	22 (2.8) 241 (4.4)	44 (3.6) 197 (2.7)	49 (3.7) 236 (3.0)
Nation	35 (3.6) 200 (3.8)	36 (2.2) 247 (2.7)	13 (2.1) *** (**.*)	19 (2.9) 250 (2.7)	53 (3.8) 206 (3.3)	45 (2.4) 249 (2.3)
Don't know						
State	41 (1.5) 193 (1.7)	24 (3.1) *** (**.*)	8 (1.2) 207 (4.8)	17 (2.9) *** (**.*)	51 (1.8) 199 (2.1)	59 (4.2) 229 (3.3)
Nation	37 (1.3) 207 (1.3)	35 (2.3) 253 (2.7)	17 (1.1) 223 (2.1)	22 (1.7) 260 (3.3)	45 (1.6) 212 (1.2)	43 (2.4) 245 (2.4)
GENDER						
Male						
State	42 (1.7) 193 (1.8)	29 (1.9) 241 (2.7)	13 (1.2) 211 (2.7)	23 (1.7) 255 (2.2)	45 (1.6) 201 (1.3)	48 (2.3) 247 (2.2)
Nation	38 (1.4) 214 (1.2)	35 (1.4) 263 (1.6)	18 (1.0) 231 (2.2)	27 (1.1) 270 (1.8)	44 (1.3) 218 (1.2)	38 (1.8) 267 (1.8)
Female						
State	40 (1.7) 195 (1.8)	25 (1.9) 237 (3.1)	10 (1.0) 212 (3.0)	25 (1.7) 253 (2.5)	49 (1.7) 205 (1.7)	50 (2.5) 243 (1.7)
Nation	36 (1.3) 212 (1.4)	36 (1.4) 266 (1.9)	19 (1.0) 225 (2.0)	25 (1.2) 270 (1.5)	45 (1.5) 217 (1.1)	39 (1.9) 265 (1.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep

1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A21A | Teachers' Reports on the Use of Mathematical Objects

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	38 (4.1)	10 (2.2)	49 (3.9)	37 (3.4)	13 (2.6)	54 (3.7)
	200 (1.9)	244 (4.6)!	202 (1.9)	245 (2.1)	195 (3.8)!	246 (1.8)
Nation	46 (3.0)	7 (1.1)	44 (2.9)	50 (3.3)	10 (1.8)	42 (3.3)
	218 (1.9)	270 (3.7)	216 (1.7)	265 (1.5)	219 (2.6)	271 (2.1)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	39 (4.8)	9 (2.3)	50 (4.4)	36 (4.2)	11 (3.1)	54 (4.7)
	216 (2.0)	264 (3.6)!	218 (1.9)	261 (1.9)	216 (2.7)!	262 (2.2)
Nation	44 (3.3)	6 (1.2)	45 (3.4)	51 (3.8)	11 (2.1)	43 (3.8)
	228 (1.9)	282 (4.5)	223 (1.6)	273 (1.5)	225 (2.4)!	282 (1.8)
Black						
State	39 (5.0)	10 (3.1)	48 (4.7)	37 (4.4)	14 (3.2)	53 (4.5)
	187 (1.9)	228 (3.8)!	189 (1.9)	228 (2.6)	184 (2.7)!	231 (2.1)
Nation	50 (5.4)	7 (1.5)	44 (5.4)	50 (5.8)	6 (1.8)	42 (5.9)
	191 (2.1)	*** (**.*)	191 (2.5)	239 (2.5)	*** (**.*)	235 (2.4)
Hispanic						
State	35 (6.5)	10 (3.8)	46 (7.9)	35 (5.2)	19 (7.0)	55 (5.3)
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	224 (3.8)
Nation	48 (5.1)	11 (2.0)	41 (3.9)	49 (3.1)	11 (2.4)	40 (3.7)
	198 (2.8)	250 (5.2)	199 (2.5)	244 (1.9)	198 (6.1)!	247 (2.0)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	60 (13.9)!	5 (4.0)!	28 (14.6)!	17 (7.7)!	13 (7.1)!	78 (8.2)!
	187 (6.4)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	238 (5.9)!
Nation	48 (8.6)	5 (2.3)	49 (8.2)	45 (9.1)	3 (1.9)	50 (9.4)
	189 (5.3)!	*** (**.*)	198 (3.2)!	241 (4.0)!	*** (**.*)	242 (4.2)!
Extreme rural						
State	58 (9.2)	15 (7.9)!	36 (8.0)	58 (10.4)!	7 (3.6)	27 (10.6)!
	198 (5.0)!	*** (**.*)	211 (9.6)!	249 (3.4)!	*** (**.*)	249 (8.0)!
Nation	37 (8.4)	8 (5.3)!	53 (7.7)	65 (8.8)!	10 (5.5)	27 (6.8)!
	223 (6.1)!	*** (**.*)	210 (6.5)!	267 (5.0)!	*** (**.*)	267 (11.7)!
Other						
State	35 (4.8)	9 (2.5)	51 (4.5)	36 (3.9)	14 (3.1)	55 (4.2)
	201 (2.3)	248 (4.9)!	201 (2.3)	243 (2.8)	195 (4.4)!	246 (2.0)
Nation	47 (3.3)	8 (1.3)	42 (3.2)	50 (3.7)	11 (2.1)	42 (3.8)
	218 (1.8)	272 (4.5)	217 (1.7)	265 (1.5)	220 (2.6)!	273 (2.0)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep

1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A21A (continued) | Teachers' Reports on the Use of Mathematical Objects

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	38 (4.1)	10 (2.2)	49 (3.9)	37 (3.4)	13 (2.6)	54 (3.7)
	200 (1.9)	244 (4.6)!	202 (1.9)	245 (2.1)	195 (3.8)!	246 (1.8)
Nation	46 (3.0)	7 (1.1)	44 (2.9)	50 (3.3)	10 (1.8)	42 (3.3)
	218 (1.9)	270 (3.7)	216 (1.7)	265 (1.5)	219 (2.6)	271 (2.1)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	36 (4.3)	10 (2.5)	49 (4.5)	34 (3.7)	14 (3.2)	56 (4.0)
	205 (2.9)	254 (5.5)!	206 (2.5)	251 (3.0)	199 (4.8)!	255 (2.4)
Nation	49 (3.5)	7 (1.2)	42 (3.5)	46 (3.2)	9 (2.1)	47 (3.4)
	224 (2.5)	287 (5.7)	223 (2.5)	278 (2.2)	228 (3.8)!	282 (2.3)
Some college						
State	40 (6.2)	10 (2.9)	48 (5.6)	37 (5.1)	12 (3.6)	53 (5.3)
	205 (4.4)	*** (**.*)	215 (5.0)	256 (4.0)	*** (**.*)	255 (2.5)
Nation	49 (3.6)	6 (1.1)	43 (3.1)	53 (4.3)	9 (2.5)	41 (4.4)
	224 (3.3)	266 (5.5)	219 (2.9)	267 (1.8)	*** (**.*)	276 (2.7)
HS graduate						
State	40 (5.2)	10 (2.4)	47 (4.5)	38 (3.9)	13 (3.2)	52 (4.5)
	196 (3.5)	234 (6.5)!	203 (2.7)	240 (2.8)	*** (**.*)	238 (2.2)
Nation	48 (3.8)	7 (1.4)	43 (3.6)	53 (3.7)	9 (1.7)	40 (3.4)
	215 (3.1)	260 (4.2)	211 (2.9)	255 (1.9)	*** (**.*)	259 (2.3)
HS non-grad						
State	38 (5.3)	12 (3.1)	50 (5.3)	40 (4.8)	12 (3.3)	48 (4.7)
	194 (3.8)	*** (**.*)	192 (3.3)	232 (3.8)	*** (**.*)	237 (2.9)
Nation	37 (5.7)	10 (2.1)	50 (5.9)	56 (5.2)	13 (4.6)	34 (4.7)
	202 (6.0)	*** (**.*)	200 (3.3)	250 (2.7)	*** (**.*)	250 (3.8)
Don't know						
State	40 (4.1)	5 (2.2)	49 (4.3)	37 (5.0)	11 (2.5)	58 (4.8)
	197 (2.1)	*** (**.*)	198 (2.4)	230 (5.0)	196 (3.8)!	232 (3.9)
Nation	43 (3.2)	9 (2.2)	47 (3.1)	52 (4.7)	11 (2.0)	39 (4.6)
	211 (2.0)	*** (**.*)	212 (1.7)	247 (2.8)	216 (3.8)!	257 (3.3)
GENDER						
Male						
State	39 (4.2)	10 (2.3)	49 (4.1)	34 (3.2)	13 (2.6)	56 (3.6)
	199 (2.4)	246 (5.8)!	201 (2.2)	249 (2.5)	196 (4.8)!	247 (2.2)
Nation	47 (3.2)	7 (1.1)	44 (3.2)	50 (3.5)	9 (1.7)	43 (3.5)
	220 (2.0)	270 (4.4)	215 (1.8)	264 (1.6)	222 (2.9)!	271 (2.3)
Female						
State	38 (4.1)	9 (2.2)	49 (4.0)	39 (3.9)	13 (2.7)	52 (4.1)
	200 (2.0)	243 (4.6)!	203 (2.1)	242 (2.3)	195 (3.6)!	246 (2.1)
Nation	44 (2.9)	8 (1.3)	45 (2.9)	50 (3.1)	11 (2.1)	42 (3.2)
	216 (2.2)	270 (4.3)	216 (1.9)	266 (1.8)	217 (3.2)!	271 (2.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A21B | Students' Reports on the Use of Mathematical Objects

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	38 (1.8)	18 (1.6)	16 (1.0)	19 (1.1)	46 (1.6)	62 (1.8)
	197 (1.7)	238 (2.2)	210 (2.2)	249 (1.7)	200 (1.2)	247 (1.5)
Nation	35 (1.3)	20 (1.2)	24 (0.9)	27 (1.1)	41 (1.3)	52 (1.6)
	215 (1.4)	263 (1.7)	226 (1.1)	272 (1.4)	214 (1.1)	265 (1.1)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	34 (2.5)	16 (2.4)	19 (1.6)	21 (1.7)	47 (2.8)	63 (2.8)
	216 (2.0)	256 (2.8)	223 (2.1)	263 (1.9)	215 (1.4)	264 (1.9)
Nation	32 (1.5)	20 (1.4)	26 (1.2)	29 (1.4)	41 (1.6)	51 (1.9)
	226 (1.5)	274 (1.7)	232 (1.2)	280 (1.4)	223 (1.3)	275 (1.2)
Black						
State	41 (2.2)	19 (2.2)	13 (1.1)	19 (1.4)	46 (2.1)	62 (2.6)
	186 (1.9)	225 (2.1)	197 (2.8)	232 (2.5)	188 (1.5)	231 (1.8)
Nation	41 (2.4)	22 (2.5)	15 (1.2)	24 (1.9)	44 (2.2)	55 (3.4)
	190 (2.0)	232 (2.0)	194 (2.5)	243 (3.2)	190 (2.0)	235 (1.5)
Hispanic						
State	41 (5.2)	26 (4.1)	17 (3.5)	14 (3.1)	42 (3.8)	61 (4.7)
	177 (3.5)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	189 (4.2)	223 (4.1)
Nation	42 (2.5)	21 (1.6)	18 (1.5)	25 (1.4)	40 (2.8)	54 (2.0)
	200 (2.0)	241 (2.2)	203 (2.7)	254 (2.0)	197 (2.1)	243 (2.0)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	42 (3.6)!	18 (4.0)!	18 (4.7)!	16 (3.4)!	41 (4.7)!	66 (4.6)!
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	240 (5.7)!
Nation	43 (2.7)	23 (3.0)	14 (1.6)	25 (2.0)	43 (2.8)	52 (3.6)
	192 (3.5)	236 (4.3)!	195 (3.9)!	241 (2.9)!	194 (3.2)	239 (3.7)
Extreme rural						
State	44 (5.9)	18 (5.0)!	16 (3.7)	15 (3.2)!	39 (4.3)	67 (5.3)!
	202 (4.5)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	203 (5.3)!	245 (4.6)!
Nation	28 (1.8)	27 (3.7)!	26 (3.1)	29 (3.7)!	46 (4.4)	44 (4.9)!
	216 (4.2)	268 (4.0)!	228 (2.4)	278 (3.0)!	209 (4.1)!	259 (6.7)!
Other						
State	37 (2.1)	17 (1.9)	15 (1.1)	20 (1.3)	47 (2.2)	62 (2.3)
	197 (2.0)	236 (2.9)	210 (2.5)	249 (2.2)	200 (1.4)	247 (1.8)
Nation	35 (1.6)	19 (1.5)	24 (1.1)	27 (1.2)	41 (1.4)	53 (1.8)
	217 (1.9)	264 (1.8)	225 (1.2)	273 (1.3)	216 (1.1)	267 (1.3)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A21B (continued) | Students' Reports on the Use of Mathematical Objects

	At Least Once a Week		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	38 (1.8) 197 (1.7)	18 (1.6) 238 (2.2)	16 (1.0) 210 (2.2)	19 (1.1) 249 (1.7)	46 (1.8) 200 (1.2)	62 (1.8) 247 (1.5)
Nation	35 (1.3) 215 (1.4)	20 (1.2) 263 (1.7)	24 (0.9) 226 (1.1)	27 (1.1) 272 (1.4)	41 (1.3) 214 (1.1)	52 (1.6) 265 (1.1)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	39 (2.3) 202 (2.3)	18 (1.7) 243 (3.5)	18 (1.5) 215 (2.8)	21 (1.4) 257 (3.0)	43 (2.5) 204 (1.8)	62 (2.0) 256 (1.9)
Nation	36 (1.7) 221 (1.9)	22 (1.4) 275 (2.7)	27 (1.2) 232 (1.7)	30 (1.1) 282 (1.9)	37 (1.7) 223 (1.7)	49 (1.5) 279 (1.5)
Some college						
State	39 (4.1) 204 (4.2)	19 (3.1) 250 (4.2)	17 (2.9) *** (**.*)	22 (2.4) 254 (3.6)	45 (4.0) 210 (3.5)	59 (3.2) 258 (2.5)
Nation	32 (2.5) 219 (3.5)	19 (1.9) 265 (2.8)	23 (2.4) 231 (3.5)	30 (2.2) 270 (2.2)	45 (2.7) 221 (2.6)	51 (2.5) 272 (1.7)
HS graduate						
State	40 (2.8) 194 (2.8)	17 (2.0) 231 (3.4)	15 (1.7) 205 (5.6)	20 (1.7) 241 (2.4)	45 (3.3) 197 (3.4)	63 (2.7) 241 (1.9)
Nation	34 (2.4) 209 (2.6)	20 (1.5) 251 (2.5)	22 (1.8) 223 (3.5)	26 (1.8) 264 (2.1)	43 (2.2) 209 (2.3)	53 (2.5) 254 (1.3)
HS non-grad						
State	36 (3.6) 187 (4.4)	23 (3.3) 228 (3.0)	15 (2.3) *** (**.*)	15 (2.2) *** (**.*)	49 (4.0) 195 (3.0)	62 (3.5) 235 (2.6)
Nation	27 (3.1) 196 (4.1)	18 (2.0) 251 (4.3)	19 (2.5) *** (**.*)	21 (3.2) 255 (3.8)	54 (3.7) 203 (3.3)	61 (3.3) 246 (2.0)
Don't know						
State	37 (2.2) 194 (2.4)	16 (2.9) *** (**.*)	14 (1.1) 205 (3.0)	14 (2.6) *** (**.*)	49 (2.3) 197 (1.9)	70 (4.1) 231 (3.5)
Nation	35 (1.5) 212 (1.5)	19 (2.4) 248 (3.9)	21 (1.3) 218 (1.7)	22 (2.0) 260 (4.1)	43 (1.6) 209 (1.2)	59 (2.6) 249 (2.2)
GENDER						
Male						
State	37 (2.1) 195 (1.9)	20 (1.7) 240 (3.1)	18 (1.2) 207 (3.1)	21 (1.4) 249 (2.5)	45 (1.9) 199 (1.6)	59 (2.0) 249 (1.9)
Nation	36 (1.6) 215 (1.6)	23 (1.6) 262 (2.0)	23 (0.9) 227 (1.7)	28 (1.2) 272 (1.9)	41 (1.5) 217 (1.3)	49 (1.9) 265 (1.3)
Female						
State	40 (1.9) 199 (2.2)	16 (1.9) 235 (2.3)	14 (1.3) 214 (2.5)	18 (1.1) 248 (2.2)	47 (2.2) 200 (1.4)	66 (2.0) 246 (1.6)
Nation	34 (1.3) 215 (1.8)	18 (1.2) 265 (2.2)	24 (1.2) 225 (1.2)	27 (1.3) 272 (1.9)	42 (1.6) 212 (1.5)	55 (1.8) 265 (1.4)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution — the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A22A | Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Textbook Use

	Almost Every Day		At Least Once a Week		Less Than Weekly	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	85 (2.7)	88 (2.5)	15 (2.8)	10 (2.2)	0 (0.5)	2 (1.1)
	201 (1.4)	246 (1.3)	196 (2.3)	234 (4.6)!	*** (**.*)	257 (17.6)!
Nation	75 (2.4)	82 (1.6)	21 (2.0)	15 (1.6)	4 (1.4)	3 (0.7)
	216 (1.1)	271 (1.3)	219 (2.8)	256 (2.4)	227 (4.1)!	248 (6.0)!
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	89 (2.9)	92 (2.5)	11 (2.9)	6 (1.8)	0 (0.2)	3 (1.6)
	218 (1.4)	262 (1.3)	212 (3.5)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	73 (2.7)	84 (1.6)	22 (2.4)	13 (1.6)	5 (1.6)	3 (0.7)
	224 (1.2)	279 (1.4)	227 (2.7)	268 (2.0)	235 (3.7)!	261 (6.8)!
Black						
State	83 (3.7)	85 (3.6)	16 (3.7)	13 (3.7)	1 (0.8)	2 (1.3)
	188 (1.5)	230 (1.7)	189 (2.8)!	223 (1.5)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	80 (3.2)	74 (4.2)	17 (2.6)	20 (4.0)	3 (1.5)	6 (1.4)
	191 (1.8)	240 (1.7)	191 (4.0)	232 (3.4)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Hispanic						
State	72 (7.4)	79 (5.0)	28 (7.4)	20 (4.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.0)
	184 (4.6)	223 (3.4)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	77 (4.2)	75 (3.5)	20 (3.5)	18 (2.9)	4 (1.5)	6 (1.7)
	199 (1.8)	249 (1.6)	196 (3.7)	235 (4.6)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	81 (9.4)!	67 (13.3)!	19 (9.4)!	16 (7.4)!	0 (0.0)!	17 (8.8)!
	191 (4.2)!	238 (6.9)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	69 (6.7)	72 (7.1)	27 (6.2)	23 (7.2)	4 (3.6)	5 (2.8)
	192 (2.9)	245 (3.0)!	200 (5.4)!	230 (3.5)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Extreme rural						
State	98 (1.2)	98 (2.1)!	2 (1.2)	2 (2.1)!	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)!
	204 (5.8)!	244 (4.4)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	84 (3.2)	93 (4.9)!	15 (3.2)	6 (4.7)!	1 (0.6)	1 (1.0)!
	214 (5.0)!	268 (4.7)!	220 (5.7)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Other						
State	83 (3.2)	88 (2.7)	16 (3.2)	11 (2.7)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)
	201 (1.8)	247 (1.7)	198 (2.3)!	231 (4.7)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	74 (3.4)	81 (2.0)	20 (2.7)	16 (2.0)	6 (1.9)	4 (0.9)
	217 (1.3)	272 (1.5)	217 (2.7)	259 (2.2)	233 (3.5)!	252 (7.3)!

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A22A (continued) | Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Textbook Use

	Almost Every Day		At Least Once a Week		Less Than Weekly	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	85 (2.7)	88 (2.5)	15 (2.8)	10 (2.2)	0 (0.5)	2 (1.1)
	201 (1.4)	246 (1.3)	196 (2.3)	234 (4.6)!	*** (**.*)	257 (17.6)!
Nation	75 (2.4)	82 (1.6)	21 (2.0)	15 (1.6)	4 (1.4)	3 (0.7)
	216 (1.1)	271 (1.3)	219 (2.8)	256 (2.4)	227 (4.1)!	248 (6.0)!
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad.						
State	83 (3.4)	85 (3.4)	17 (3.4)	12 (3.1)	0 (0.1)	3 (1.7)
	206 (1.9)	255 (1.9)	197 (3.1)!	240 (5.5)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	74 (2.9)	83 (1.8)	21 (2.3)	13 (1.6)	5 (1.6)	3 (0.8)
	222 (1.4)	284 (1.7)	227 (5.1)	266 (3.1)	234 (5.1)!	253 (7.4)!
Some college						
State	84 (3.2)	88 (3.0)	15 (3.6)	9 (2.5)	1 (0.8)	3 (1.7)
	212 (3.6)	258 (2.1)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	77 (3.9)	83 (2.2)	21 (3.5)	15 (2.3)	2 (1.7)	2 (0.9)
	222 (2.4)	273 (1.5)	*** (**.*)	258 (4.1)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
HS graduate						
State	87 (2.7)	89 (2.4)	12 (2.7)	10 (2.2)	0 (0.3)	1 (0.8)
	198 (2.6)	239 (2.0)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	76 (3.1)	80 (2.3)	20 (3.0)	16 (2.3)	4 (1.6)	4 (0.8)
	212 (2.3)	259 (1.5)	214 (4.3)	252 (3.3)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
HS non-grad.						
State	87 (3.7)	92 (2.8)	12 (3.2)	7 (2.7)	2 (1.7)	1 (0.7)
	192 (3.2)	235 (2.0)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	81 (3.8)	79 (2.6)	18 (3.9)	16 (2.5)	1 (0.6)	5 (1.7)
	200 (3.1)	252 (2.0)	*** (**.*)	243 (6.5)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Don't know						
State	85 (3.1)	89 (3.3)	15 (3.0)	7 (2.6)	1 (0.6)	4 (2.5)
	198 (1.6)	233 (3.3)	194 (3.2)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	73 (2.8)	79 (2.6)	22 (2.4)	17 (2.4)	5 (1.6)	4 (1.1)
	211 (1.3)	256 (2.1)	214 (2.7)	239 (4.2)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
GENDER						
Male						
State	84 (2.8)	87 (2.8)	15 (2.7)	12 (2.6)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.7)
	200 (1.6)	248 (1.8)	196 (3.4)	236 (5.2)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	73 (2.4)	80 (1.8)	22 (2.1)	16 (1.7)	5 (1.5)	4 (0.8)
	216 (1.1)	271 (1.4)	220 (3.1)	256 (2.5)	230 (4.9)!	245 (6.5)!
Female						
State	85 (2.9)	89 (2.4)	15 (2.9)	8 (2.1)	0 (0.4)	3 (1.5)
	202 (1.7)	245 (1.5)	197 (2.5)	230 (4.9)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	77 (2.5)	83 (1.6)	20 (2.1)	14 (1.6)	4 (1.3)	3 (0.6)
	215 (1.5)	271 (1.5)	218 (3.2)	257 (3.1)	224 (5.2)!	252 (6.6)!

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A22B | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Textbook Use

	Almost Every Day		At Least Once a Week		Less Than Weekly	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	75 (1.3) 205 (1.1)	87 (1.5) 247 (1.2)	14 (0.9) 192 (2.2)	10 (1.1) 238 (4.0)	11 (0.8) 182 (2.2)	3 (0.7) 227 (4.6)!
Nation	65 (1.4) 219 (0.9)	84 (1.0) 270 (1.1)	17 (1.0) 220 (1.7)	11 (0.8) 251 (1.9)	18 (1.0) 208 (1.8)	5 (0.4) 245 (2.6)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	79 (2.2) 221 (1.2)	90 (1.8) 263 (1.3)	13 (1.5) 209 (2.5)	7 (1.4) 265 (6.1)!	9 (1.1) 199 (3.3)	2 (0.9) *** (**.*)
Nation	66 (1.6) 227 (1.1)	87 (0.9) 278 (1.2)	18 (1.2) 230 (1.7)	9 (0.8) 265 (2.4)	16 (1.1) 218 (2.0)	4 (0.4) 256 (3.2)
Black						
State	73 (1.7) 193 (1.2)	83 (1.8) 231 (1.5)	15 (1.2) 181 (2.8)	13 (1.4) 223 (2.6)	12 (1.1) 174 (2.4)	4 (0.8) *** (**.*)
Nation	66 (2.2) 193 (1.5)	78 (2.3) 239 (1.5)	15 (1.2) 189 (2.4)	16 (1.6) 227 (2.0)	20 (2.1) 182 (3.0)	6 (1.0) 230 (4.0)
Hispanic						
State	70 (3.7) 186 (3.1)	81 (3.4) 224 (3.2)	17 (2.7) *** (**.*)	14 (3.0) *** (**.*)	13 (3.3) *** (**.*)	5 (1.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	58 (2.1) 204 (1.5)	73 (2.6) 250 (1.3)	19 (1.4) 195 (2.8)	17 (2.0) 233 (3.3)	23 (1.4) 193 (2.8)	10 (1.4) 227 (5.0)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	71 (3.4)! 194 (3.2)!	78 (8.7)! 240 (7.0)!	18 (3.1)! *** (**.*)	11 (1.2)! *** (**.*)	11 (1.6)! *** (**.*)	12 (8.2)! *** (**.*)
Nation	64 (2.8) 195 (2.9)	77 (3.0) 242 (3.1)	18 (1.8) 192 (4.0)!	17 (2.3) 228 (3.5)!	19 (2.1) 186 (4.0)	6 (1.1) *** (**.*)
Extreme rural						
State	74 (5.2) 210 (3.5)!	92 (2.1)! 246 (3.7)!	17 (3.8) *** (**.*)	7 (2.1)! *** (**.*)	9 (2.4) *** (**.*)	2 (0.7)! *** (**.*)
Nation	69 (2.9) 221 (3.5)	89 (3.4)! 268 (4.7)!	15 (2.2) 206 (6.8)!	7 (2.9)! *** (**.*)	17 (1.5) 205 (4.5)!	3 (0.9)! *** (**.*)
Other						
State	75 (1.5) 204 (1.3)	87 (1.6) 247 (1.6)	14 (1.0) 193 (2.5)	11 (1.3) 235 (3.9)	11 (0.9) 182 (2.8)	3 (0.5) *** (**.*)
Nation	65 (1.9) 220 (1.1)	84 (1.1) 271 (1.3)	17 (1.3) 222 (1.8)	11 (0.8) 253 (2.2)	18 (1.3) 210 (2.1)	5 (0.5) 246 (2.8)

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TABLE A22B (continued) | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Textbook Use

	Almost Every Day		At Least Once a Week		Less Than Weekly	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	75 (1.3)	87 (1.5)	14 (0.9)	10 (1.1)	11 (0.8)	3 (0.7)
	205 (1.1)	247 (1.2)	192 (2.2)	238 (4.0)	182 (2.2)	227 (4.6)!
Nation	65 (1.4)	84 (1.0)	17 (1.0)	11 (0.8)	18 (1.0)	5 (0.4)
	219 (0.9)	270 (1.1)	220 (1.7)	251 (1.9)	208 (1.8)	245 (2.6)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad.						
State	79 (1.6)	85 (2.0)	12 (1.2)	12 (1.6)	8 (1.0)	3 (1.0)
	208 (1.6)	255 (1.6)	201 (3.1)	249 (6.0)	182 (3.3)	*** (**.*)
Nation	67 (1.6)	86 (1.1)	17 (1.2)	10 (1.0)	15 (1.2)	4 (0.5)
	226 (1.2)	282 (1.6)	231 (2.8)	260 (2.8)	212 (3.2)	253 (5.2)
Some college						
State	74 (2.9)	89 (2.2)	17 (2.7)	9 (1.6)	9 (1.9)	2 (1.3)
	217 (2.8)	257 (2.1)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	66 (3.0)	87 (1.3)	20 (2.2)	9 (1.1)	14 (2.4)	4 (0.6)
	224 (2.2)	272 (1.2)	223 (4.0)	255 (4.2)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
HS graduate						
State	74 (2.5)	87 (1.6)	14 (1.7)	10 (1.4)	11 (2.1)	4 (0.8)
	202 (2.2)	241 (1.7)	181 (4.5)	227 (5.7)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	68 (2.8)	82 (1.3)	14 (1.9)	12 (1.2)	17 (2.2)	6 (0.8)
	214 (1.9)	259 (1.4)	213 (5.1)	245 (3.9)	206 (3.4)	239 (4.4)
HS non-grad.						
State	72 (3.6)	90 (1.7)	16 (3.0)	8 (1.4)	12 (2.6)	2 (0.8)
	197 (2.9)	236 (2.0)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	63 (3.0)	77 (1.7)	13 (2.2)	15 (1.5)	24 (2.9)	8 (1.1)
	205 (3.2)	252 (1.8)	*** (**.*)	240 (3.5)	200 (5.5)	*** (**.*)
Don't know						
State	72 (1.8)	82 (3.3)	15 (1.6)	14 (2.8)	13 (1.2)	4 (1.4)
	201 (1.5)	233 (3.3)	191 (3.9)	*** (**.*)	181 (3.2)	*** (**.*)
Nation	62 (1.9)	80 (2.2)	18 (1.3)	13 (1.8)	20 (1.4)	7 (1.2)
	214 (1.1)	254 (2.1)	212 (1.9)	240 (3.6)	205 (1.7)	*** (**.*)
GENDER						
Male						
State	74 (1.8)	86 (1.6)	14 (1.3)	11 (1.2)	12 (1.1)	3 (0.8)
	204 (1.4)	248 (1.7)	191 (2.5)	241 (3.6)	181 (3.1)	*** (**.*)
Nation	65 (1.5)	84 (1.1)	18 (1.0)	11 (0.9)	18 (1.1)	5 (0.6)
	220 (1.0)	270 (1.2)	221 (2.0)	250 (2.4)	211 (1.9)	240 (3.5)
Female						
State	76 (1.5)	87 (1.7)	14 (1.2)	10 (1.3)	10 (1.0)	3 (0.8)
	206 (1.3)	246 (1.3)	193 (2.6)	236 (5.8)	185 (2.8)	*** (**.*)
Nation	66 (1.5)	84 (1.1)	17 (1.2)	11 (0.9)	18 (1.3)	5 (0.5)
	219 (1.2)	270 (1.3)	219 (2.4)	252 (2.7)	205 (2.2)	250 (3.6)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A23A | Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Worksheet Use

	Almost Every Day		At Least Once a Week		Less Than Weekly	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	15 (2.6) 202 (2.9)	11 (2.7) 235 (5.7)!	65 (3.4) 199 (1.5)	57 (4.1) 244 (1.7)	20 (3.1) 204 (3.4)	32 (3.8) 251 (2.1)
Nation	26 (2.3) 218 (2.0)	12 (1.9) 259 (4.9)	58 (2.4) 217 ([illegible]	54 (2.2) 266 (1.6)	16 (2.0) 215 (2.1)	35 (2.7) 273 (1.9)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	18 (3.8) 213 (3.1)!	7 (2.7) 257 (6.0)!	60 (4.6) 218 (1.4)	56 (5.6) 260 (2.1)	22 (4.2) 220 (2.9)!	37 (5.3) 267 (2.1)
Nation	25 (2.7) 228 (1.9)	11 (2.4) 267 (4.9)!	58 (2.9) 225 (1.6)	54 (2.5) 275 (1.6)	16 (2.3) 223 (2.4)	35 (3.3) 283 (2.1)
Black						
State	13 (2.5) 191 (3.1)	15 (3.4) 226 (4.3)!	67 (3.9) 187 (1.4)	56 (4.1) 230 (1.7)	20 (3.6) 190 (3.4)	29 (3.5) 230 (2.6)
Nation	28 (4.2) 189 (2.4)	14 (3.2) 238 (7.3)!	53 (4.3) 192 (2.0)	55 (5.3) 236 (2.0)	19 (3.3) 191 (3.5)	31 (4.7) 239 (2.5)
Hispanic						
State	15 (3.5) *** (**.*)	13 (3.5) *** (**.*)	73 (5.4) 184 (4.2)	65 (4.6) 225 (3.8)	12 (4.0) *** (**.*)	22 (4.4) *** (**.*)
Nation	27 (3.3) 202 (3.6)	11 (2.1) 239 (6.4)	60 (3.5) 197 (2.2)	52 (2.9) 247 (2.4)	13 (2.3) 198 (3.9)	36 (3.0) 246 (2.5)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	13 (7.5)! *** (**.*)	19 (13.7)! *** (**.*)	64 (8.0)! 183 (5.4)!	49 (13.4)! 238 (4.8)!	24 (6.3)! *** (**.*)	32 (12.6)! *** (**.*)
Nation	24 (6.5) 204 (4.3)!	10 (4.9) *** (**.*)	59 (6.5) 192 (4.2)!	49 (7.5) 237 (4.1)!	17 (5.7) 188 (3.9)!	42 (8.5) 246 (5.5)!
Extreme rural						
State	25 (11.9) 210 (3.5)!	9 (5.8)! *** (**.*)	60 (10.8) 204 (6.1)!	65 (12.2)! 245 (3.8)!	16 (5.5) *** (**.*)	27 (11.1)! 253 (8.2)!
Nation	20 (6.1) 201 (7.7)!	14 (7.3)! 250 (10.1)!	54 (7.0) 218 (4.1)!	44 (11.4)! 264 (8.6)!	26 (6.0) 218 (6.6)!	42 (12.5)! 274 (5.1)!
Other						
State	15 (2.8) 199 (3.5)	11 (3.1) 236 (7.2)!	64 (4.0) 199 (1.9)	57 (5.1) 243 (2.0)	21 (3.9) 206 (3.7)	31 (4.6) 253 (2.7)
Nation	27 (2.7) 221 (2.4)	10 (1.6) 257 (3.0)	57 (3.0) 217 (1.3)	57 (2.7) 267 (1.8)	15 (2.2) 217 (2.5)	33 (2.9) 276 (2.0)

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TABLE A23A (continued) | Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Worksheet Use

	Almost Every Day		At Least Once a Week		Less Than Weekly	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL						
State	15 (2.6)	11 (2.7)	65 (3.4)	57 (4.1)	20 (3.1)	32 (3.8)
	202 (2.9)	235 (5.7)!	199 (1.5)	244 (1.7)	204 (3.4)	251 (2.1)
Nation	26 (2.3)	12 (1.9)	58 (2.4)	54 (2.2)	16 (2.0)	35 (2.7)
	218 (2.0)	259 (4.9)	217 (1.6)	266 (1.6)	215 (2.1)	273 (1.9)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	13 (2.4)	12 (3.7)	66 (3.5)	55 (4.9)	20 (3.3)	34 (4.3)
	203 (3.8)	245 (8.6)!	204 (2.0)	251 (2.4)	209 (4.0)	260 (3.0)
Nation	27 (2.7)	12 (2.5)	58 (2.6)	52 (2.5)	16 (1.9)	36 (2.9)
	224 (2.6)	272 (7.6)!	225 (2.2)	277 (2.0)	220 (3.0)	288 (2.2)
Some college						
State	18 (4.1)	9 (2.8)	57 (5.3)	56 (5.9)	24 (5.0)	35 (5.7)
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	208 (3.8)	255 (3.1)	*** (**.*)	261 (2.9)
Nation	23 (3.2)	9 (1.9)	56 (4.2)	55 (3.0)	21 (3.7)	36 (2.9)
	224 (3.9)	253 (4.5)!	222 (2.8)	270 (2.0)	*** (**.*)	275 (2.3)
HS graduate						
State	18 (4.1)	11 (2.2)	64 (4.7)	58 (3.9)	18 (4.0)	31 (3.7)
	202 (5.2)!	230 (6.3)!	194 (2.9)	238 (2.2)	205 (4.8)!	241 (3.0)
Nation	31 (3.7)	11 (2.0)	52 (3.3)	56 (2.6)	17 (2.6)	33 (3.0)
	215 (3.7)	252 (3.5)	211 (2.8)	256 (1.7)	214 (4.4)	260 (2.7)
HS non-grad.						
State	16 (3.3)	11 (2.8)	63 (4.8)	61 (5.2)	21 (4.0)	28 (4.9)
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	191 (3.3)	235 (2.5)	*** (**.*)	238 (3.9)
Nation	17 (3.5)	17 (4.7)	64 (3.9)	48 (4.3)	18 (3.8)	36 (6.3)
	*** (**.*)	245 (8.2)!	204 (4.0)	248 (2.6)	*** (**.*)	255 (3.0)
Don't know						
State	15 (3.2)	15 (3.5)	65 (4.1)	56 (5.2)	20 (3.4)	30 (4.6)
	199 (4.2)!	*** (**.*)	196 (2.0)	232 (4.2)	199 (3.0)	*** (**.*)
Nation	25 (2.4)	12 (2.2)	59 (2.7)	58 (3.4)	15 (2.3)	30 (3.4)
	214 (2.3)	250 (6.3)	212 (1.7)	254 (2.2)	211 (2.5)	248 (3.1)
GENDER						
Male						
State	15 (2.9)	11 (2.5)	64 (3.6)	56 (4.3)	21 (3.1)	33 (4.0)
	201 (2.9)	236 (4.6)!	198 (1.8)	246 (2.1)	201 (3.8)	253 (2.6)
Nation	26 (2.5)	12 (1.9)	57 (2.8)	53 (2.3)	17 (2.2)	35 (2.7)
	218 (2.2)	258 (4.1)	219 (1.9)	265 (1.9)	214 (2.2)	274 (2.1)
Female						
State	15 (2.5)	11 (3.2)	65 (3.5)	58 (4.4)	20 (3.2)	31 (3.8)
	202 (3.7)	234 (7.5)!	199 (1.8)	244 (2.1)	207 (3.3)	248 (2.4)
Nation	26 (2.3)	11 (2.1)	58 (2.2)	54 (2.4)	15 (1.9)	35 (2.8)
	218 (2.5)	261 (6.4)	215 (1.7)	267 (1.8)	216 (2.9)	273 (2.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A23B | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Worksheet Use

	Almost Every Day		At Least Once a Week		Less Than Weekly	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL						
State	35 (1.6)	25 (1.8)	43 (1.4)	51 (1.6)	22 (1.4)	25 (2.0)
	195 (1.7)	237 (2.1)	205 (1.5)	247 (1.7)	200 (1.7)	251 (2.1)
Nation	45 (1.4)	22 (1.4)	37 (0.9)	42 (1.2)	18 (1.0)	36 (1.7)
	218 (1.2)	256 (2.5)	219 (1.1)	266 (1.4)	215 (1.5)	273 (1.3)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	30 (2.4)	20 (2.4)	48 (1.9)	51 (2.3)	23 (1.8)	30 (3.1)
	214 (1.5)	255 (3.3)	220 (1.8)	264 (2.0)	217 (2.3)	265 (2.2)
Nation	45 (1.9)	19 (1.7)	37 (1.2)	43 (1.5)	18 (1.3)	39 (2.1)
	227 (1.2)	267 (2.7)	226 (1.5)	275 (1.7)	225 (1.6)	282 (1.5)
Black						
State	39 (1.9)	30 (2.5)	40 (1.7)	49 (2.1)	22 (1.8)	21 (1.8)
	186 (2.2)	226 (2.4)	192 (1.4)	231 (1.9)	188 (2.0)	231 (2.8)
Nation	44 (2.1)	30 (2.5)	35 (1.7)	43 (2.0)	21 (1.5)	27 (2.1)
	190 (1.9)	234 (2.6)	192 (2.0)	237 (1.8)	189 (2.6)	238 (1.9)
Hispanic						
State	38 (4.2)	32 (3.9)	40 (3.7)	54 (4.7)	22 (3.8)	15 (3.5)
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	188 (5.0)	223 (3.4)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	47 (2.4)	29 (2.5)	33 (2.1)	40 (2.0)	21 (1.6)	31 (2.6)
	197 (1.8)	239 (2.7)	203 (2.0)	248 (1.7)	199 (3.1)	246 (2.5)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	39 (4.8)!	35 (6.3)!	35 (3.4)!	43 (3.9)!	27 (4.1)!	21 (6.1)!
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	242 (6.1)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	42 (2.5)	28 (3.8)	35 (2.0)	41 (2.9)	22 (2.2)	31 (2.9)
	195 (3.6)	228 (4.1)!	195 (3.5)	241 (3.6)	187 (3.0)	245 (3.3)
Extreme rural						
State	33 (3.9)	17 (5.5)!	46 (3.8)	51 (6.1)!	21 (2.0)	32 (6.6)!
	199 (5.8)	*** (**.*)	209 (4.0)!	246 (5.6)!	203 (7.2)!	245 (3.9)!
Nation	42 (3.7)	18 (3.3)!	37 (1.9)	41 (4.2)!	21 (2.5)	41 (5.8)!
	211 (4.6)!	256 (7.1)!	219 (3.7)	266 (5.8)!	221 (4.2)	272 (4.8)!
Other						
State	35 (2.0)	25 (2.1)	43 (1.6)	51 (1.6)	22 (1.6)	24 (2.1)
	196 (1.8)	235 (2.7)	204 (1.8)	247 (2.0)	201 (2.0)	252 (2.5)
Nation	46 (1.6)	21 (1.5)	37 (1.2)	43 (1.5)	18 (1.1)	36 (1.8)
	218 (1.3)	256 (2.0)	220 (1.2)	268 (1.8)	217 (2.1)	274 (1.5)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A23B (continued) | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Mathematics Worksheet Use

	Almost Every Day		At Least Once a Week		Less Than Weekly	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	35 (1.6) 195 (1.7)	25 (1.8) 237 (2.1)	43 (1.4) 205 (1.5)	51 (1.6) 247 (1.7)	22 (1.4) 200 (1.7)	25 (2.0) 251 (2.1)
Nation	45 (1.4) 218 (1.2)	22 (1.4) 256 (2.5)	37 (0.9) 219 (1.1)	42 (1.2) 266 (1.4)	18 (1.0) 215 (1.5)	36 (1.7) 273 (1.3)
PARENTS EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	35 (2.0) 199 (2.3)	26 (2.3) 245 (2.9)	44 (1.7) 209 (1.9)	49 (2.4) 255 (2.4)	21 (1.8) 205 (2.8)	25 (2.4) 260 (3.3)
Nation	46 (1.9) 225 (1.7)	21 (1.9) 267 (4.1)	37 (1.3) 225 (1.5)	42 (1.5) 278 (1.9)	18 (1.4) 222 (2.3)	37 (2.3) 286 (1.9)
Some college						
State	33 (4.4) *** (**.*)	21 (2.9) 244 (4.6)	44 (4.7) 215 (4.7)	52 (3.2) 258 (2.8)	23 (3.4) *** (**.*)	27 (3.4) 261 (2.6)
Nation	43 (3.1) 225 (2.4)	20 (1.9) 257 (3.1)	38 (2.9) 220 (3.0)	41 (1.9) 271 (1.8)	18 (2.7) 224 (5.6)	39 (2.3) 276 (1.7)
HS graduate						
State	32 (2.8) 194 (4.1)	24 (2.3) 231 (3.3)	46 (2.8) 200 (2.4)	51 (2.3) 241 (2.3)	22 (2.6) 195 (4.1)	25 (2.4) 242 (3.0)
Nation	44 (2.7) 211 (2.2)	21 (1.6) 247 (2.7)	36 (2.3) 213 (2.4)	45 (1.5) 255 (1.7)	19 (1.8) 215 (2.9)	34 (1.8) 262 (2.2)
HS non-grad						
State	35 (3.5) 187 (3.3)	24 (2.5) 226 (4.2)	38 (3.3) 198 (4.2)	52 (3.3) 234 (2.8)	27 (2.8) *** (**.*)	24 (3.4) 241 (3.4)
Nation	41 (4.2) 199 (4.4)	25 (2.2) 245 (3.7)	36 (4.1) 207 (3.9)	40 (2.8) 248 (2.8)	22 (3.2) 203 (4.4)	35 (2.9) 252 (3.2)
Don't know						
State	38 (2.2) 193 (2.1)	28 (3.4) *** (**.*)	40 (1.9) 200 (1.9)	52 (3.3) 233 (4.4)	22 (1.7) 198 (2.6)	20 (3.1) *** (**.*)
Nation	45 (1.7) 212 (1.4)	27 (2.3) 242 (3.2)	36 (1.2) 214 (1.4)	41 (2.3) 253 (2.4)	19 (1.2) 208 (1.5)	32 (2.4) 255 (2.5)
GENDER						
Male						
State	35 (1.7) 195 (2.2)	25 (2.0) 238 (2.4)	42 (1.7) 202 (2.0)	51 (1.8) 248 (2.1)	22 (1.6) 200 (2.0)	23 (2.0) 254 (3.1)
Nation	45 (1.7) 219 (1.4)	22 (1.4) 254 (2.2)	36 (1.3) 220 (1.6)	42 (1.6) 266 (1.6)	18 (1.1) 215 (1.4)	35 (1.9) 273 (1.8)
Female						
State	35 (2.0) 196 (2.2)	24 (2.1) 236 (2.6)	43 (1.7) 207 (1.7)	50 (1.7) 246 (2.1)	22 (1.6) 199 (2.2)	26 (2.2) 248 (2.3)
Nation	45 (1.6) 216 (1.4)	21 (1.6) 257 (3.2)	37 (1.1) 217 (1.4)	42 (1.3) 266 (1.6)	19 (1.3) 216 (2.4)	37 (1.8) 274 (1.7)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A25A | Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Calculator Use

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	16 (3.1) 209 (3.1)!	25 (3.2) 252 (3.4)	29 (3.5) 201 (2.8)	22 (3.6) 244 (4.2)	55 (4.4) 197 (1.8)	53 (4.1) 243 (1.8)
Nation	18 (2.3) 222 (3.1)	56 (3.0) 274 (1.5)	34 (2.1) 220 (1.6)	21 (2.2) 257 (2.3)	48 (2.9) 213 (1.5)	23 (2.5) 263 (2.2)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	20 (4.8) 220 (3.4)!	30 (4.2) 267 (3.2)	31 (4.2) 219 (2.3)	22 (4.2) 259 (3.2)!	50 (5.9) 215 (1.5)	49 (4.9) 260 (1.8)
Nation	17 (2.8) 233 (2.8)	59 (3.5) 282 (1.6)	37 (2.5) 226 (1.5)	19 (2.7) 269 (2.3)	45 (3.2) 222 (1.4)	22 (3.0) 273 (2.4)
Black						
State	13 (3.3) 194 (2.5)!	20 (3.7) 230 (2.7)	27 (4.3) 186 (2.8)	22 (4.4) 229 (4.6)	60 (4.9) 187 (1.6)	58 (5.1) 230 (1.7)
Nation	19 (3.8) 190 (2.9)!	44 (3.8) 243 (2.3)	26 (4.0) 193 (2.7)	32 (4.1) 233 (2.5)	55 (5.1) 191 (2.5)	24 (3.0) 234 (3.5)
Hispanic						
State	10 (3.4) *** (**.*)	21 (5.3) *** (**.*)	36 (6.9) *** (**.*)	20 (4.2) *** (**.*)	54 (7.4) 179 (5.0)!	60 (6.2) 223 (4.3)
Nation	18 (2.8) 202 (3.9)	47 (4.7) 251 (2.5)	27 (3.9) 198 (3.6)	25 (2.4) 238 (3.3)	55 (4.6) 198 (2.3)	28 (5.1) 245 (3.4)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	4 (2.4)! *** (**.*)	17 (9.7)! *** (**.*)	68 (14.2)! 190 (5.5)!	3 (2.7)! *** (**.*)	29 (14.5)! *** (**.*)	81 (8.7)! 235 (4.0)!
Nation	26 (6.5) 195 (7.0)!	38 (8.3) 247 (5.3)!	20 (5.7) 191 (6.6)!	41 (8.9) 238 (5.0)!	53 (7.7) 195 (2.5)!	21 (6.8) 235 (6.2)!
Extreme rural						
State	22 (9.3) *** (**.*)	35 (13.8)! 240 (10.3)!	49 (10.9) 205 (7.9)!	13 (8.6)! *** (**.*)	29 (11.9) 202 (9.0)!	53 (14.1)! 248 (4.1)!
Nation	12 (4.2) *** (**.*)	44 (11.9)! 273 (4.4)!	42 (7.3) 222 (2.7)!	24 (11.2)! 264 (9.7)!	45 (8.0) 204 (5.3)!	32 (14.1)! 259 (6.0)!
Other						
State	16 (3.7) 209 (3.7)!	24 (4.2) 251 (3.7)	24 (4.1) 203 (3.5)	25 (4.4) 245 (4.8)!	60 (5.0) 197 (2.1)	51 (5.2) 243 (2.4)
Nation	16 (2.8) 220 (3.1)	58 (3.2) 274 (1.5)	35 (3.2) 220 (1.9)	20 (2.2) 259 (2.4)	48 (3.7) 216 (1.7)	21 (2.5) 267 (3.0)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A25A (continued)

Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Calculator Use

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL						
State	16 (3.1) 209 (3.1)!	25 (3.2) 252 (3.4)	29 (3.5) 201 (2.8)	22 (3.6) 244 (4.2)	55 (4.4) 197 (1.8)	53 (4.1) 243 (1.8)
Nation	18 (2.3) 222 (3.1)	56 (3.0) 274 (1.5)	34 (2.1) 220 (1.6)	21 (2.2) 257 (2.3)	48 (2.9) 213 (1.5)	23 (2.5) 263 (2.2)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	16 (3.4) 216 (4.3)!	29 (3.9) 261 (4.3)	32 (4.0) 205 (3.0)	20 (4.2) 249 (6.4)!	53 (4.7) 201 (2.3)	51 (4.3) 251 (2.1)
Nation	20 (2.8) 232 (3.9)	62 (3.4) 286 (1.8)	35 (2.9) 225 (2.0)	17 (1.9) 267 (3.4)	45 (3.6) 219 (2.2)	21 (2.5) 274 (2.9)
Some college						
State	23 (4.9) *** (**.*)	22 (4.6) 262 (4.1)!	29 (5.9) *** (**.*)	26 (4.8) 253 (5.2)!	48 (6.3) 206 (4.0)	52 (5.6) 255 (3.0)
Nation	14 (2.3) *** (**.*)	57 (3.9) 274 (1.6)	37 (4.0) 227 (3.9)	20 (2.6) 264 (3.2)	49 (3.8) 220 (2.9)	23 (3.4) 268 (3.4)
HS graduate						
State	16 (4.0) 207 (5.1)!	23 (3.8) 243 (5.5)	27 (4.4) 198 (5.4)	23 (3.7) 239 (4.1)	57 (5.4) 195 (3.3)	53 (4.3) 236 (2.2)
Nation	17 (3.5) 221 (5.9)!	50 (3.0) 262 (1.8)	31 (3.1) 215 (2.7)	25 (3.0) 250 (3.2)	52 (4.1) 209 (2.5)	25 (2.9) 256 (2.3)
HS non-grad						
State	15 (3.7) *** (**.*)	25 (4.1) 237 (3.2)	21 (3.7) *** (**.*)	19 (4.5) *** (**.*)	64 (5.2) 188 (2.8)	56 (6.0) 234 (3.2)
Nation	15 (3.5) *** (**.*)	44 (3.6) 254 (2.4)	29 (4.6) *** (**.*)	26 (4.8) 247 (4.7)!	56 (4.9) 199 (3.3)	30 (5.1) 245 (2.5)
Don't know						
State	15 (3.2) 202 (2.7)!	19 (4.0) *** (**.*)	30 (3.3) 197 (3.0)	19 (4.1) *** (**.*)	55 (4.6) 196 (2.2)	61 (5.6) 229 (3.1)
Nation	17 (2.3) 213 (3.3)	49 (3.7) 257 (2.4)	34 (2.2) 215 (1.8)	30 (3.2) 246 (2.6)	49 (2.8) 210 (1.6)	21 (2.9) 250 (5.8)
GENDER						
Male						
State	16 (3.3) 208 (4.1)!	22 (3.3) 255 (3.9)	29 (3.3) 201 (3.1)	22 (3.6) 247 (4.6)	54 (4.3) 196 (2.0)	56 (4.1) 244 (2.4)
Nation	19 (2.5) 224 (4.0)	55 (3.1) 273 (1.7)	34 (2.4) 221 (1.7)	23 (2.3) 257 (2.5)	47 (3.1) 213 (1.4)	22 (2.5) 264 (2.5)
Female						
State	16 (3.1) 210 (2.9)!	28 (3.3) 249 (3.6)	29 (3.8) 201 (3.2)	22 (3.8) 241 (4.9)	55 (4.5) 199 (2.0)	51 (4.2) 242 (1.8)
Nation	17 (2.4) 220 (3.1)	56 (3.1) 275 (1.8)	34 (2.1) 218 (2.2)	20 (2.2) 258 (2.6)	49 (2.8) 213 (1.8)	24 (2.7) 262 (2.7)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution — the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

TABLE A25B | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Calculator Use

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	31 (2.0) 196 (1.8)	31 (2.3) 248 (2.2)	13 (1.0) 212 (2.3)	16 (1.3) 250 (2.1)	56 (2.4) 200 (1.3)	53 (2.5) 243 (1.5)
Nation	22 (1.2) 215 (1.9)	53 (2.1) 272 (1.4)	21 (1.4) 227 (1.2)	18 (0.9) 263 (1.6)	57 (1.9) 215 (1.0)	29 (1.6) 259 (1.6)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	27 (3.1) 214 (2.0)	35 (3.4) 264 (2.3)	16 (1.9) 229 (2.3)	16 (1.6) 267 (2.4)	56 (3.6) 216 (1.5)	49 (3.4) 260 (1.9)
Nation	20 (1.3) 227 (2.3)	57 (2.5) 280 (1.5)	24 (1.9) 232 (1.1)	17 (1.1) 274 (1.5)	55 (2.4) 224 (1.1)	26 (1.8) 270 (2.0)
Black						
State	33 (2.1) 185 (1.8)	27 (2.1) 230 (2.0)	11 (0.9) 193 (2.3)	16 (1.9) 233 (2.6)	57 (2.4) 190 (1.5)	58 (2.7) 229 (1.7)
Nation	27 (1.8) 187 (2.3)	44 (2.7) 241 (1.9)	13 (1.5) 199 (3.5)	20 (1.9) 235 (3.0)	60 (2.6) 192 (1.9)	36 (2.4) 232 (1.8)
Hispanic						
State	37 (3.4) *** (**.*)	30 (3.9) *** (**.*)	14 (2.6) *** (**.*)	15 (3.2) *** (**.*)	49 (4.0) 185 (3.2)	55 (4.1) 222 (3.5)
Nation	25 (2.0) 195 (2.7)	41 (2.5) 248 (2.1)	15 (1.4) 208 (2.8)	20 (1.6) 245 (2.8)	61 (2.7) 200 (1.7)	39 (3.0) 241 (2.4)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	40 (7.1)! *** (**.*)	30 (7.2)! *** (**.*)	13 (4.0)! *** (**.*)	15 (3.9)! *** (**.*)	47 (8.1)! 191 (3.0)!	55 (9.1)! 237 (7.8)!
Nation	27 (3.3) 189 (5.2)!	37 (3.0) 243 (3.8)	11 (1.2) 196 (4.9)!	22 (3.6) 236 (3.6)!	62 (3.8) 195 (2.7)	41 (3.9) 236 (3.4)
Extreme rural						
State	31 (5.5) 203 (4.1)!	33 (6.7)! 245 (6.4)!	15 (4.6) *** (**.*)	15 (4.6)! *** (**.*)	53 (6.2) 204 (4.5)!	52 (7.7)! 245 (4.9)!
Nation	18 (2.1) 213 (6.8)!	43 (8.6)! 271 (4.4)!	29 (3.7) 226 (2.3)	16 (2.6)! 265 (5.5)!	53 (4.8) 212 (4.4)!	41 (7.4)! 264 (5.4)!
Other						
State	30 (2.3) 195 (2.0)	30 (2.8) 248 (2.5)	13 (1.0) 211 (2.8)	17 (1.5) 252 (2.7)	57 (2.7) 201 (1.5)	53 (3.2) 242 (2.0)
Nation	21 (1.4) 215 (1.9)	56 (2.5) 272 (1.4)	21 (1.6) 227 (1.3)	18 (1.1) 266 (1.6)	57 (2.2) 217 (1.2)	27 (2.0) 261 (2.0)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A25B (continued) | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Calculator Use

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	31 (2.0) 196 (1.8)	31 (2.3) 248 (2.2)	13 (1.0) 212 (2.3)	16 (1.3) 250 (2.1)	56 (2.4) 200 (1.3)	53 (2.5) 243 (1.5)
Nation	22 (1.2) 215 (1.9)	53 (2.1) 272 (1.4)	21 (1.4) 227 (1.2)	18 (0.9) 263 (1.6)	57 (1.9) 215 (1.0)	29 (1.6) 259 (1.6)
PARENTS EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	32 (2.5) 199 (2.7)	36 (2.6) 254 (3.0)	16 (1.5) 217 (3.2)	16 (1.8) 257 (3.4)	52 (2.7) 205 (1.8)	48 (2.6) 252 (2.3)
Nation	25 (1.8) 224 (3.0)	60 (2.6) 282 (1.8)	23 (1.8) 233 (1.7)	17 (1.2) 273 (2.4)	53 (2.3) 222 (1.3)	23 (1.8) 274 (2.4)
Some college						
State	39 (4.1) 207 (4.6)	33 (3.7) 259 (3.6)	11 (2.4) *** (**.*)	15 (2.0) *** (**.*)	51 (4.3) 210 (3.3)	51 (4.2) 253 (2.8)
Nation	18 (2.3) 215 (5.3)	54 (2.8) 273 (1.8)	22 (2.1) 232 (4.2)	19 (1.6) 269 (2.8)	60 (3.0) 223 (2.2)	28 (2.5) 265 (2.7)
HS graduate						
State	30 (2.9) 191 (3.2)	29 (2.8) 242 (2.9)	12 (1.9) *** (**.*)	16 (1.7) 245 (3.7)	59 (3.5) 198 (3.1)	56 (2.9) 236 (2.0)
Nation	21 (2.1) 207 (3.9)	50 (2.2) 260 (1.5)	21 (1.6) 224 (3.2)	19 (1.3) 253 (2.9)	58 (2.8) 210 (2.2)	31 (1.7) 251 (2.4)
HS non-grad						
State	28 (3.4) 193 (4.2)	25 (3.3) 235 (3.6)	11 (2.1) *** (**.*)	17 (3.0) *** (**.*)	61 (3.7) 192 (2.6)	58 (3.9) 231 (2.7)
Nation	15 (2.2) *** (**.*)	35 (3.9) 252 (2.1)	21 (2.3) *** (**.*)	17 (2.0) 250 (4.4)	64 (3.1) 203 (3.2)	48 (3.8) 245 (2.3)
Don't know						
State	30 (2.2) 192 (3.0)	23 (3.3) *** (**.*)	12 (1.2) 205 (4.2)	16 (2.9) *** (**.*)	58 (2.5) 198 (1.6)	62 (4.3) 231 (4.0)
Nation	21 (1.3) 208 (2.0)	46 (2.7) 255 (2.4)	20 (1.7) 221 (1.8)	18 (2.0) 252 (3.1)	59 (2.1) 211 (1.0)	37 (2.7) 246 (2.9)
GENDER						
Male						
State	30 (2.1) 194 (2.1)	31 (2.4) 248 (2.9)	13 (1.3) 212 (3.1)	16 (1.4) 251 (2.9)	57 (2.6) 199 (1.7)	53 (2.6) 246 (1.9)
Nation	21 (1.4) 217 (2.1)	53 (2.3) 271 (1.8)	22 (1.7) 228 (1.6)	19 (1.2) 263 (1.9)	57 (2.2) 217 (0.9)	28 (1.7) 260 (1.9)
Female						
State	32 (2.3) 198 (2.3)	31 (2.6) 249 (2.4)	13 (1.1) 212 (3.4)	16 (1.6) 249 (3.0)	55 (2.6) 202 (1.5)	53 (2.7) 240 (1.7)
Nation	22 (1.2) 213 (2.4)	53 (2.2) 273 (1.5)	21 (1.3) 226 (2.1)	16 (1.0) 263 (2.2)	56 (1.6) 214 (1.4)	31 (1.7) 258 (2.0)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A27A | Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Computer Use in Mathematics Classrooms

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	52 (4.6)	12 (2.7)	8 (2.4)	11 (2.6)	40 (4.4)	77 (3.9)
	200 (1.8)	233 (4.0)!	197 (5.3)!	238 (5.6)!	201 (2.4)	248 (1.5)
Nation	55 (3.3)	8 (1.3)	20 (2.2)	18 (2.1)	24 (2.9)	74 (2.1)
	218 (1.5)	252 (3.9)	218 (2.8)	266 (2.3)	214 (2.5)	270 (1.4)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	52 (5.8)	10 (3.4)	6 (2.2)	9 (2.7)	42 (6.0)	82 (4.5)
	218 (1.8)	255 (2.5)!	*** (**.*)	256 (3.4)!	216 (2.2)	263 (1.6)
Nation	56 (3.5)	6 (1.4)	21 (2.6)	18 (2.6)	22 (3.0)	76 (2.5)
	225 (1.6)	267 (4.8)!	226 (3.2)	275 (2.2)	226 (2.1)	278 (1.4)
Black						
State	50 (5.5)	15 (3.2)	10 (3.4)	12 (3.3)	40 (4.7)	73 (4.7)
	187 (1.6)	221 (3.5)!	188 (4.3)!	226 (5.7)!	188 (2.5)	231 (1.7)
Nation	49 (5.8)	13 (2.9)	17 (2.6)	20 (2.8)	33 (6.2)	67 (4.3)
	192 (2.2)	231 (3.3)!	195 (2.7)	239 (2.9)	189 (2.9)!	238 (2.1)
Hispanic						
State	63 (7.1)	17 (4.2)	11 (5.0)	13 (3.7)	26 (6.4)	70 (5.4)
	184 (4.3)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	230 (3.7)
Nation	58 (3.8)	13 (2.1)	20 (2.2)	14 (3.7)	22 (3.2)	72 (4.1)
	203 (2.2)	232 (4.6)	192 (2.7)	240 (4.7)!	193 (4.0)	249 (1.6)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv urban						
State	94 (4.2)!	2 (1.5)!	6 (4.2)!	9 (7.1)!	0 (0.0)!	90 (7.2)!
	189 (4.0)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	241 (6.7)!
Nation	57 (7.1)	18 (7.3)	17 (5.5)	9 (3.6)	26 (6.2)	73 (7.9)
	196 (3.6)!	232 (5.0)!	202 (5.8)!	*** (**.*)	185 (4.4)!	243 (3.7)!
Extreme rural						
State	50 (13.6)	20 (10.1)!	2 (1.6)	9 (8.1)!	49 (13.8)	71 (14.7)!
	211 (5.3)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	196 (9.6)!	250 (4.3)!
Nation	65 (9.1)	12 (5.7)!	16 (6.0)	21 (9.5)!	20 (8.5)	67 (9.7)!
	219 (3.4)!	*** (**.*)	224 (7.8)!	268 (6.0)!	193 (5.4)!	267 (6.2)!
Other						
State	50 (5.0)	13 (3.2)	10 (3.0)	10 (2.8)	40 (4.8)	77 (4.5)
	200 (1.9)	233 (4.9)!	197 (5.4)!	236 (6.6)!	201 (2.7)	248 (2.0)
Nation	54 (3.7)	7 (1.4)	20 (2.5)	18 (2.3)	26 (3.3)	75 (2.6)
	218 (1.7)	254 (3.9)!	215 (2.6)	265 (2.3)	219 (2.5)	271 (1.5)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep

1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A27A (continued)

Teachers' Reports on the Frequency of Computer Use in Mathematics Classrooms

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	52 (4.6) 200 (1.8)	12 (2.7) 233 (4.0)!	8 (2.4) 197 (5.3)!	11 (2.6) 238 (5.6)!	40 (4.4) 201 (2.4)	77 (3.9) 248 (1.5)
Nation	55 (3.3) 218 (1.5)	8 (1.3) 252 (3.9)	20 (2.2) 218 (2.8)	18 (2.1) 266 (2.3)	24 (2.9) 214 (2.5)	74 (2.1) 270 (1.4)
PARENTS EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	55 (5.0) 205 (2.6)	10 (2.6) 239 (4.1)!	8 (2.8) 200 (5.7)!	11 (2.7) 246 (5.4)!	37 (4.6) 205 (2.9)	79 (3.8) 256 (2.0)
Nation	54 (3.8) 225 (2.3)	7 (1.5) 269 (4.6)!	21 (2.7) 226 (3.8)	19 (2.4) 275 (3.1)	25 (3.2) 220 (3.1)	74 (2.4) 282 (1.7)
Some college						
State	48 (6.7) 211 (5.0)	11 (3.2) *** (**.*)	5 (2.0) *** (**.*)	13 (3.6) *** (**.*)	47 (6.6) 207 (4.8)	76 (4.9) 259 (2.1)
Nation	50 (5.1) 222 (3.0)	8 (1.7) 257 (6.0)!	23 (3.3) 221 (5.1)	20 (3.1) 271 (2.5)	27 (4.6) 224 (5.0)	72 (3.3) 272 (1.9)
HS graduate						
State	47 (5.3) 199 (3.2)	15 (3.4) 226 (6.8)!	9 (2.7) *** (**.*)	10 (3.0) 230 (5.7)!	45 (5.4) 198 (4.3)	76 (4.8) 241 (1.9)
Nation	58 (4.7) 215 (2.0)	8 (1.4) 243 (4.9)	19 (2.6) 210 (5.8)	16 (2.2) 255 (3.1)	23 (3.8) 207 (4.2)	76 (2.5) 259 (1.7)
HS non-grad						
State	50 (6.2) 193 (3.7)	14 (3.9) *** (**.*)	9 (4.4) *** (**.*)	10 (3.2) *** (**.*)	41 (5.8) 191 (4.3)	76 (5.2) 237 (2.6)
Nation	54 (5.1) 201 (4.7)	10 (2.0) *** (**.*)	18 (3.6) *** (**.*)	16 (2.5) 244 (4.8)	28 (4.7) 198 (4.6)	74 (2.3) 253 (2.2)
Don't know						
State	52 (5.0) 196 (2.1)	15 (4.0) *** (**.*)	8 (2.6) 195 (6.4)!	7 (2.5) *** (**.*)	39 (4.8) 199 (2.7)	77 (4.5) 233 (3.1)
Nation	58 (3.1) 213 (1.5)	11 (2.1) 231 (5.6)	19 (2.3) 213 (2.7)	17 (2.3) 251 (4.1)	23 (2.7) 209 (2.9)	71 (2.9) 256 (2.2)
GENDER						
Male						
State	51 (4.7) 200 (2.3)	13 (2.8) 237 (4.6)!	8 (2.4) 193 (5.2)!	10 (2.6) 236 (7.8)!	41 (4.5) 200 (2.5)	77 (4.0) 250 (1.9)
Nation	57 (3.3) 219 (1.7)	8 (1.3) 252 (4.8)	20 (2.4) 219 (3.0)	18 (2.1) 263 (3.0)	23 (2.7) 215 (3.0)	74 (2.2) 270 (1.6)
Female						
State	52 (4.7) 201 (1.8)	12 (2.9) 230 (4.9)!	9 (2.5) 200 (6.6)!	11 (2.7) 240 (4.9)	39 (4.4) 201 (2.6)	77 (4.0) 247 (1.7)
Nation	54 (3.6) 216 (1.8)	6 (1.3) 252 (4.2)	20 (2.2) 218 (3.3)	18 (2.3) 269 (2.4)	26 (3.3) 213 (2.7)	74 (2.2) 270 (1.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A27B | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Computer Use in Mathematics Classrooms

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	41 (2.7) 196 (1.6)	17 (1.7) 231 (2.5)	6 (0.6) 199 (4.2)	7 (0.9) 243 (3.3)	53 (2.5) 205 (1.3)	76 (2.2) 249 (1.4)
Nation	33 (1.2) 214 (1.1)	15 (0.9) 254 (1.9)	9 (0.6) 227 (1.8)	12 (0.8) 270 (2.2)	58 (1.4) 218 (1.0)	73 (1.3) 269 (1.0)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	33 (2.8) 215 (2.0)	12 (2.2) 254 (2.7)	8 (1.0) 223 (4.0)	6 (1.1) 256 (3.9)	61 (2.7) 218 (1.7)	82 (2.7) 264 (1.6)
Nation	30 (1.4) 225 (1.3)	13 (1.1) 268 (2.4)	10 (0.9) 234 (2.2)	13 (1.0) 278 (1.9)	59 (1.7) 226 (1.1)	75 (1.5) 277 (1.1)
Black						
State	46 (3.3) 186 (1.7)	22 (2.1) 221 (2.5)	5 (0.7) 182 (4.5)	7 (1.1) 235 (3.7)	49 (3.1) 192 (1.8)	71 (2.7) 232 (1.7)
Nation	42 (2.2) 189 (1.9)	23 (2.2) 230 (2.5)	6 (0.8) 192 (5.5)	10 (1.4) 240 (3.5)	52 (2.2) 193 (1.9)	67 (3.0) 238 (1.5)
Hispanic						
State	48 (5.2) 183 (3.5)	32 (3.9) *** (**.*)	8 (2.3) *** (**.*)	9 (2.3) *** (**.*)	44 (5.4) 190 (3.8)!	60 (4.8) 230 (3.9)
Nation	35 (1.9) 198 (2.3)	22 (1.7) 235 (2.6)	8 (1.1) 202 (4.1)	9 (1.3) 239 (4.1)	57 (2.2) 200 (1.9)	69 (1.8) 249 (1.7)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	70 (5.2)! 193 (3.7)!	11 (4.5)! *** (**.*)	5 (2.2)! *** (**.*)	3 (1.4)! *** (**.*)	25 (5.3)! *** (**.*)	86 (5.9)! 241 (6.8)!
Nation	40 (3.2) 191 (3.2)	24 (3.6) 230 (3.5)	6 (0.9) *** (**.*)	7 (1.5) 236 (4.3)!	54 (3.1) 196 (3.0)	68 (3.4) 242 (3.1)
Extreme rural						
State	38 (5.0) 201 (5.1)!	13 (5.0)! *** (**.*)	3 (1.3) *** (**.*)	7 (2.4)! *** (**.*)	58 (4.6) 209 (4.5)!	80 (6.2)! 249 (4.4)!
Nation	38 (4.9) 216 (3.8)!	19 (5.0)! 265 (8.6)!	9 (1.8) *** (**.*)	13 (3.1)! 272 (3.8)!	53 (4.4) 215 (4.2)!	69 (6.4)! 267 (5.7)!
Other						
State	40 (3.1) 195 (2.0)	19 (2.0) 232 (3.0)	6 (0.8) 200 (4.5)	6 (0.7) 242 (3.5)	54 (2.8) 204 (1.5)	75 (2.3) 249 (1.8)
Nation	31 (1.7) 216 (1.5)	14 (0.9) 256 (2.2)	9 (0.8) 226 (2.2)	12 (0.9) 271 (2.4)	60 (1.9) 219 (1.0)	74 (1.5) 270 (1.2)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A27B (continued) | Students' Reports on the Frequency of Computer Use in Mathematics Classrooms

	At Least Weekly		Less Than Once a Week		Never or Hardly Ever	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	41 (2.7)	17 (1.7)	6 (0.6)	7 (0.9)	53 (2.5)	76 (2.2)
	196 (1.6)	231 (2.5)	199 (4.2)	243 (3.3)	205 (1.3)	249 (1.4)
Nation	33 (1.2)	15 (0.9)	9 (0.6)	12 (0.8)	58 (1.4)	73 (1.3)
	214 (1.1)	254 (1.9)	227 (1.8)	270 (2.2)	218 (1.0)	269 (1.0)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	41 (3.3)	15 (1.6)	7 (0.9)	9 (1.4)	52 (3.2)	76 (2.4)
	202 (2.3)	237 (3.4)	*** (**.*)	246 (4.3)	208 (1.7)	258 (1.8)
Nation	33 (1.6)	16 (1.0)	11 (0.9)	13 (1.0)	56 (1.9)	71 (1.3)
	221 (1.6)	266 (2.7)	233 (2.5)	279 (2.5)	226 (1.5)	282 (1.6)
Some college						
State	41 (4.4)	16 (2.5)	6 (1.8)	8 (1.9)	53 (4.5)	75 (3.3)
	200 (4.4)	244 (3.4)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	219 (3.2)	259 (2.1)
Nation	33 (3.1)	15 (1.7)	10 (1.4)	12 (1.3)	56 (3.0)	73 (1.8)
	214 (3.1)	255 (3.0)	*** (**.*)	273 (3.3)	227 (2.3)	273 (1.4)
HS graduate						
State	40 (3.6)	19 (2.7)	4 (1.1)	5 (1.0)	55 (3.4)	76 (2.9)
	189 (3.5)	226 (4.8)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	204 (2.6)	243 (1.9)
Nation	33 (2.1)	15 (1.5)	7 (1.3)	11 (1.2)	59 (2.1)	73 (2.1)
	212 (3.2)	244 (3.2)	*** (**.*)	259 (3.5)	213 (2.4)	258 (1.6)
HS non-grad						
State	42 (4.0)	23 (3.1)	9 (2.1)	4 (1.2)	49 (4.0)	72 (3.1)
	187 (2.7)	222 (3.9)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	200 (3.3)	238 (2.5)
Nation	31 (3.8)	12 (1.6)	11 (2.3)	9 (1.7)	58 (4.3)	79 (2.4)
	192 (4.2)	242 (4.4)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	205 (2.9)	249 (2.0)
Don't know						
State	40 (2.9)	15 (3.0)	5 (1.0)	3 (0.6)	55 (2.7)	82 (3.1)
	194 (2.1)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	200 (1.9)	232 (3.1)
Nation	33 (1.5)	16 (2.1)	9 (0.9)	9 (1.4)	59 (1.6)	75 (2.6)
	210 (1.8)	237 (4.1)	221 (3.4)	*** (**.*)	212 (1.1)	253 (2.2)
GENDER						
Male						
State	41 (2.8)	20 (2.1)	6 (0.7)	8 (1.0)	54 (2.7)	72 (2.6)
	193 (2.2)	237 (3.3)	196 (5.0)	242 (4.5)	205 (1.6)	251 (1.9)
Nation	34 (1.4)	18 (1.3)	10 (0.8)	13 (1.1)	56 (1.6)	69 (1.6)
	215 (1.5)	254 (2.3)	230 (2.3)	269 (2.4)	220 (1.2)	269 (1.2)
Female						
State	41 (2.9)	15 (1.7)	6 (0.8)	6 (0.9)	53 (2.7)	80 (2.2)
	198 (1.8)	225 (2.7)	202 (5.0)	244 (4.5)	204 (1.6)	248 (1.6)
Nation	32 (1.3)	12 (0.9)	9 (0.7)	11 (0.8)	59 (1.6)	77 (1.3)
	214 (1.3)	254 (2.4)	224 (2.7)	271 (3.0)	217 (1.4)	268 (1.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

TABLE A28 | Students' Knowledge of Using Calculators

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

	High		Other	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL				
State	31 (1.3) 202 (1.7)	27 (1.4) 253 (2.3)	69 (1.3) 198 (1.5)	73 (1.4) 242 (1.3)
Nation	23 (0.9) 217 (1.7)	26 (0.9) 280 (1.6)	77 (0.9) 217 (1.0)	74 (0.9) 260 (1.1)
RACE/ ETHNICITY				
White				
State	31 (1.6) 221 (2.3)	31 (2.0) 270 (2.4)	69 (1.6) 216 (1.7)	69 (2.0) 257 (1.7)
Nation	23 (1.0) 227 (1.9)	30 (1.2) 287 (1.4)	77 (1.0) 226 (1.2)	70 (1.2) 271 (1.5)
Black				
State	31 (1.9) 190 (2.1)	23 (1.9) 233 (2.5)	69 (1.9) 186 (1.7)	77 (1.9) 229 (1.6)
Nation	25 (2.3) 189 (3.0)	15 (1.7) 238 (4.7)	75 (2.3) 191 (1.7)	85 (1.7) 233 (1.9)
Hispanic				
State	34 (4.3) *** (**.*)	22 (4.4) *** (**.*)	66 (4.3) *** (**.*)	78 (4.4) 226 (3.8)
Nation	24 (1.8) 199 (3.3)	18 (1.7) 251 (4.0)	76 (1.8) 198 (1.9)	82 (1.7) 241 (1.9)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadv urban				
State	35 (1.8)! *** (**.*)	29 (7.0)! *** (**.*)	65 (1.8)! *** (**.*)	71 (7.0)! *** (**.*)
Nation	22 (1.7) 191 (3.5)	18 (2.1) 251 (5.9)!	78 (1.7) 195 (3.1)	82 (2.1) 235 (3.1)
Extreme rural				
State	30 (2.4) *** (**.*)	26 (2.6)! *** (**.*)	70 (2.4) 203 (5.7)	74 (2.6)! 240 (6.5)!
Nation	29 (2.9) 216 (5.4)!	26 (3.5)! 282 (4.7)!	71 (2.9) 217 (4.0)	74 (3.5)! 262 (4.9)!
Other				
State	31 (1.7) 203 (1.7)	27 (1.6) 253 (2.6)	69 (1.7) 198 (1.8)	73 (1.6) 241 (1.6)
Nation	23 (1.0) 218 (1.7)	27 (1.2) 282 (1.6)	77 (1.0) 218 (1.2)	73 (1.2) 262 (1.5)

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TABLE A28.1 Students' Knowledge of Using Calculators
(continued)

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

	High		Other	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL				
State	31 (1.3) 202 (1.7)	27 (1.4) 253 (2.3)	69 (1.3) 198 (1.5)	73 (1.4) 242 (1.3)
Nation	23 (0.9) 217 (1.7)	26 (0.9) 280 (1.6)	77 (0.9) 217 (1.0)	74 (0.9) 260 (1.1)
PARENTS' EDUCATION				
College grad				
State	30 (1.9) 204 (3.0)	25 (2.1) 266 (3.9)	70 (1.9) 204 (2.1)	75 (2.1) 246 (1.8)
Nation	21 (1.4) 223 (2.4)	30 (1.6) 291 (2.3)	79 (1.4) 225 (1.5)	70 (1.6) 273 (1.7)
Some college				
State	29 (5.1) *** (**.*)	24 (3.2) *** (**.*)	71 (5.1) 211 (4.4)	76 (3.2) 251 (2.8)
Nation	23 (2.8) *** (**.*)	26 (1.9) 283 (2.9)	77 (2.8) 224 (2.9)	74 (1.9) 263 (2.0)
HS graduate				
State	30 (3.3) 205 (4.6)	29 (2.3) 245 (4.0)	70 (3.3) 192 (3.0)	71 (2.3) 238 (2.3)
Nation	22 (2.7) 213 (4.0)	21 (1.5) 267 (3.0)	78 (2.7) 211 (2.1)	79 (1.5) 252 (2.0)
HS non-grad				
State	27 (3.5) *** (**.*)	30 (2.8) *** (**.*)	73 (3.5) 188 (3.9)	70 (2.8) 229 (2.6)
Nation	31 (4.6) *** (**.*)	24 (2.7) *** (**.*)	69 (4.6) 199 (3.8)	76 (2.7) 242 (2.3)
Don't know				
State	35 (2.4) 200 (2.6)	28 (4.9) *** (**.*)	65 (2.4) 195 (2.1)	72 (4.9) 232 (4.6)
Nation	26 (1.5) 214 (2.3)	20 (2.4) 264 (4.3)	74 (1.5) 211 (1.3)	80 (2.4) 248 (2.6)
GENDER				
Male				
State	26 (1.6) 201 (2.8)	24 (1.8) 256 (3.4)	74 (1.6) 198 (2.0)	76 (1.8) 244 (1.8)
Nation	21 (1.2) 218 (2.5)	23 (1.4) 279 (2.4)	79 (1.2) 218 (1.4)	77 (1.4) 261 (1.4)
Female				
State	36 (2.0) 203 (1.7)	29 (2.0) 252 (2.3)	64 (2.0) 199 (1.8)	71 (2.0) 239 (1.6)
Nation	26 (1.0) 216 (1.9)	29 (1.1) 281 (1.9)	74 (1.0) 216 (1.2)	71 (1.1) 260 (1.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). Students in the "High" group used the calculator for at least 65 percent of the calculator-suitable items and used the calculator for no more than one of the calculator-unsuitable items. Students in the "Other" group used the calculator for less than 65 percent of the calculator-suitable items or used it for more than one of the calculator-unsuitable items. ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep 1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A32 | Students' Reports on Types of Reading Materials in the Home

	Zero to Two Types		Three Types		Four Types	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	40 (1.3)	24 (0.9)	33 (0.9)	33 (0.9)	27 (1.2)	43 (1.1)
	192 (1.3)	234 (1.9)	202 (1.4)	242 (1.7)	210 (1.9)	254 (1.4)
Nation	31 (1.3)	21 (0.7)	35 (0.7)	31 (0.7)	34 (1.2)	48 (1.0)
	206 (1.1)	247 (1.2)	218 (1.0)	266 (1.3)	227 (1.2)	275 (1.1)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	32 (1.5)	17 (1.3)	34 (1.3)	31 (1.2)	34 (1.8)	52 (1.7)
	210 (2.1)	255 (3.1)	217 (1.5)	258 (2.1)	224 (1.8)	267 (1.5)
Nation	26 (1.5)	14 (0.7)	36 (0.8)	30 (0.9)	38 (1.4)	56 (1.1)
	216 (1.5)	260 (1.7)	226 (1.2)	275 (1.5)	233 (1.2)	281 (1.2)
Black						
State	47 (1.7)	31 (1.3)	32 (1.3)	36 (1.3)	21 (1.4)	33 (1.4)
	185 (1.7)	224 (2.0)	190 (1.8)	228 (1.9)	194 (2.1)	237 (1.8)
Nation	41 (2.3)	31 (1.9)	36 (1.9)	38 (1.5)	23 (1.3)	31 (1.9)
	187 (2.0)	228 (2.4)	192 (2.1)	238 (1.8)	195 (2.2)	242 (2.5)
Hispanic						
State	43 (3.7)	30 (4.3)	31 (3.3)	27 (3.9)	26 (3.2)	43 (5.0)
	171 (3.8)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	226 (4.1)
Nation	49 (2.4)	45 (1.9)	28 (1.7)	28 (1.5)	23 (2.2)	27 (1.8)
	193 (1.6)	238 (1.5)	202 (2.7)	250 (2.4)	211 (2.8)	252 (3.2)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	58 (6.8)!	27 (4.5)!	26 (5.0)!	32 (2.8)!	16 (2.5)!	41 (4.0)!
	185 (4.0)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	49 (3.1)	36 (2.4)	31 (2.4)	35 (1.3)	20 (1.9)	28 (2.1)
	190 (2.4)	232 (3.3)	195 (4.7)	244 (3.2)	199 (3.2)	242 (3.8)
Extreme rural						
State	35 (2.9)	25 (2.2)!	36 (2.9)	36 (2.4)!	29 (3.5)	39 (3.1)!
	196 (4.6)!	242 (5.6)!	205 (5.0)	238 (5.8)!	213 (6.4)!	253 (4.1)!
Nation	34 (2.6)	20 (3.2)!	32 (1.2)	28 (2.7)!	33 (2.6)	53 (4.7)!
	210 (5.3)!	249 (5.6)!	216 (3.4)	265 (5.2)!	222 (3.1)	275 (4.1)!
Other						
State	41 (1.4)	24 (1.1)	33 (1.1)	33 (1.0)	26 (1.2)	42 (1.3)
	193 (1.4)	232 (2.2)	202 (1.7)	243 (2.2)	210 (2.2)	254 (1.7)
Nation	31 (1.6)	20 (0.8)	36 (1.0)	32 (0.9)	33 (1.3)	48 (1.1)
	208 (1.2)	249 (1.5)	220 (1.5)	267 (1.5)	227 (1.3)	276 (1.3)

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TABLE A32 (continued) | Students' Reports on Types of Reading Materials in the Home

	Zero to Two Types		Three Types		Four Types	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL						
State	40 (1.3) 192 (1.3)	24 (0.9) 234 (1.9)	33 (0.9) 202 (1.4)	33 (0.9) 242 (1.7)	27 (1.2) 210 (1.9)	43 (1.1) 254 (1.4)
Nation	31 (1.3) 206 (1.1)	21 (0.7) 247 (1.2)	35 (0.7) 218 (1.0)	31 (0.7) 266 (1.3)	34 (1.2) 227 (1.2)	48 (1.0) 275 (1.1)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	28 (1.6) 195 (2.1)	13 (1.1) 237 (4.1)	36 (1.3) 203 (1.9)	29 (1.6) 247 (2.3)	36 (1.7) 214 (2.4)	58 (1.7) 261 (2.1)
Nation	20 (1.2) 210 (2.0)	12 (0.7) 259 (3.1)	36 (1.2) 222 (1.5)	27 (1.2) 277 (2.1)	44 (1.6) 233 (1.5)	61 (1.5) 283 (1.5)
Some college						
State	36 (4.9) *** (**.*)	19 (1.9) 247 (4.5)	31 (4.1) *** (**.*)	34 (2.2) 253 (3.6)	32 (4.0) *** (**.*)	47 (2.6) 261 (2.9)
Nation	27 (2.5) 218 (3.3)	16 (1.2) 254 (2.6)	37 (2.5) 225 (3.4)	34 (1.6) 269 (2.0)	36 (2.4) 223 (2.9)	50 (1.8) 276 (1.7)
HS graduate						
State	44 (2.5) 192 (2.7)	31 (1.8) 230 (2.6)	32 (2.0) 199 (3.3)	34 (1.6) 241 (2.5)	24 (2.5) 204 (3.5)	35 (1.7) 244 (1.9)
Nation	34 (3.0) 206 (3.0)	25 (1.4) 243 (2.1)	38 (2.8) 212 (2.2)	35 (1.6) 258 (2.3)	28 (2.1) 221 (3.2)	41 (1.6) 262 (1.8)
HS non-grad						
State	57 (3.4) 189 (3.0)	43 (3.0) 234 (3.3)	24 (2.6) *** (**.*)	36 (2.5) 231 (3.1)	18 (2.9) *** (**.*)	21 (2.2) 238 (3.7)
Nation	53 (3.5) 200 (3.1)	44 (3.1) 241 (2.5)	25 (3.1) 204 (4.1)	32 (2.0) 251 (2.8)	22 (3.4) *** (**.*)	25 (2.8) 257 (4.0)
Don't know						
State	48 (2.0) 191 (2.1)	31 (3.6) *** (**.*)	32 (1.7) 202 (1.9)	43 (4.0) 232 (6.0)	20 (1.6) 206 (3.1)	26 (3.6) *** (**.*)
Nation	41 (1.6) 203 (1.3)	39 (2.5) 241 (2.2)	34 (1.2) 216 (1.5)	33 (2.1) 256 (3.2)	25 (1.2) 222 (1.6)	28 (2.3) 260 (3.7)
GENDER						
Male						
State	39 (1.4) 190 (1.6)	22 (1.1) 236 (2.7)	35 (1.1) 201 (1.8)	34 (1.4) 242 (2.2)	27 (1.3) 208 (2.3)	44 (1.4) 256 (1.9)
Nation	31 (1.4) 206 (1.2)	22 (0.8) 248 (1.8)	35 (1.1) 220 (1.4)	31 (0.9) 266 (1.6)	34 (1.3) 229 (1.5)	48 (1.2) 274 (1.5)
Female						
State	42 (1.8) 194 (1.7)	26 (1.1) 233 (2.0)	31 (1.4) 203 (2.0)	32 (1.3) 242 (2.0)	27 (1.6) 212 (2.2)	42 (1.4) 253 (2.0)
Nation	32 (1.6) 207 (1.6)	20 (1.0) 246 (1.8)	35 (0.9) 217 (1.3)	32 (1.2) 265 (1.5)	33 (1.5) 225 (1.5)	48 (1.3) 276 (1.3)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S
REPORT
CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A33 | Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent Watching Television Each Day

	One Hour or Less		Two Hours		Three Hours	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**		**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	
TOTAL						
State	19 (1.0)	10 (0.5)	16 (0.9)	18 (0.8)	15 (0.7)	22 (0.8)
	196 (2.1)	244 (2.9)	205 (1.9)	254 (2.2)	207 (1.7)	253 (1.8)
Nation	21 (0.8)	15 (0.6)	19 (0.7)	23 (0.6)	17 (0.6)	22 (0.6)
	220 (1.6)	276 (2.2)	224 (1.5)	276 (1.6)	223 (1.4)	270 (1.2)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	21 (1.4)	12 (0.9)	21 (1.4)	24 (1.3)	20 (1.3)	28 (1.2)
	213 (2.4)	261 (3.0)	222 (2.2)	267 (2.7)	220 (2.2)	264 (2.1)
Nation	23 (1.1)	17 (0.6)	21 (0.9)	27 (0.8)	18 (0.8)	23 (0.8)
	227 (1.8)	282 (2.2)	230 (1.6)	282 (1.7)	229 (1.7)	277 (1.3)
Black						
State	18 (1.4)	8 (0.7)	12 (1.2)	11 (1.0)	11 (0.9)	16 (1.2)
	182 (2.4)	218 (3.7)	185 (2.6)	231 (2.9)	190 (2.8)	235 (2.6)
Nation	14 (1.1)	7 (1.2)	10 (1.0)	10 (1.1)	12 (1.4)	17 (1.7)
	185 (2.5)	238 (5.5)	191 (2.7)	238 (3.8)	194 (3.8)	244 (3.6)
Hispanic						
State	19 (3.5)	7 (2.0)	19 (3.3)	18 (3.3)	9 (2.2)	16 (3.6)
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	19 (1.7)	13 (1.2)	16 (1.4)	20 (1.5)	15 (1.2)	23 (1.7)
	198 (2.9)	245 (4.0)	207 (3.5)	250 (2.8)	208 (2.3)	253 (2.2)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	13 (3.7)!	10 (1.9)!	13 (2.4)!	16 (4.3)!	14 (3.9)!	14 (1.7)!
	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	15 (1.3)	8 (1.5)	13 (1.4)	14 (1.1)	13 (1.1)	19 (2.1)
	191 (4.4)	241 (6.6)!	196 (3.8)!	241 (4.5)!	199 (4.8)!	245 (4.7)
Extreme rural						
State	22 (3.6)	9 (2.4)!	15 (2.4)	18 (2.5)!	18 (2.3)	24 (2.1)!
	202 (8.2)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)	248 (4.3)!
Nation	20 (1.9)	14 (2.2)!	17 (1.6)	21 (2.7)!	20 (1.9)	24 (1.9)!
	213 (4.4)!	279 (6.0)!	220 (5.8)	277 (4.9)!	222 (3.5)!	269 (4.7)!
Other						
State	20 (1.0)	10 (0.5)	16 (1.0)	17 (0.7)	14 (0.9)	23 (1.0)
	195 (2.3)	243 (3.6)	206 (2.4)	254 (2.7)	206 (2.3)	253 (2.2)
Nation	21 (1.1)	15 (0.6)	18 (0.8)	25 (0.9)	17 (0.7)	22 (0.7)
	220 (2.0)	275 (2.3)	224 (1.4)	277 (1.7)	224 (1.8)	272 (1.4)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A33 (continued) | Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent Watching Television Each Day

	One Hour or Less		Two Hours		Three Hours	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	19 (1.0) 196 (2.1)	10 (0.5) 244 (2.9)	16 (0.9) 205 (1.9)	18 (0.8) 254 (2.2)	15 (0.7) 207 (1.7)	22 (0.8) 253 (1.8)
Nation	21 (0.8) 220 (1.6)	15 (0.6) 276 (2.2)	19 (0.7) 224 (1.5)	23 (0.6) 276 (1.6)	17 (0.6) 223 (1.4)	22 (0.6) 270 (1.2)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad						
State	19 (1.5) 205 (2.9)	12 (1.0) 257 (3.8)	17 (1.4) 213 (2.6)	19 (1.4) 265 (2.6)	14 (1.2) 209 (3.5)	22 (1.3) 259 (2.8)
Nation	26 (1.3) 229 (2.2)	19 (1.1) 289 (2.4)	21 (1.1) 233 (1.9)	27 (1.0) 285 (2.3)	16 (0.8) 229 (2.1)	23 (1.1) 283 (1.7)
Some college						
State	17 (3.0) *** (**.*)	6 (1.1) *** (**.*)	18 (2.8) *** (**.*)	18 (1.7) 261 (4.1)	19 (3.4) *** (**.*)	29 (2.1) 260 (3.0)
Nation	17 (1.8) 222 (3.7)	16 (1.1) 273 (3.5)	16 (1.7) 228 (4.4)	24 (1.5) 278 (2.3)	19 (2.2) 235 (3.8)	22 (1.4) 273 (2.6)
HS graduate						
State	17 (1.8) 185 (3.7)	8 (1.1) *** (**.*)	16 (1.5) 198 (5.3)	15 (1.4) 244 (3.5)	17 (1.8) 210 (3.2)	23 (1.4) 250 (3.3)
Nation	15 (1.3) 210 (3.7)	12 (1.1) 259 (3.5)	17 (1.8) 215 (3.5)	21 (1.0) 265 (2.6)	19 (1.8) 222 (3.7)	22 (1.2) 261 (1.9)
HS non-grad						
State	21 (3.1) *** (**.*)	10 (1.5) *** (**.*)	9 (2.0) *** (**.*)	19 (1.7) *** (**.*)	16 (2.6) *** (**.*)	17 (2.1) *** (**.*)
Nation	18 (3.5) *** (**.*)	12 (1.6) *** (**.*)	11 (2.2) *** (**.*)	17 (1.5) 264 (5.3)	21 (4.4) *** (**.*)	22 (1.7) 247 (2.8)
Don't know						
State	21 (1.7) 193 (3.2)	12 (2.5) *** (**.*)	17 (1.4) 200 (2.7)	16 (2.7) *** (**.*)	13 (1.3) 202 (3.2)	13 (2.0) *** (**.*)
Nation	19 (1.0) 212 (2.0)	9 (1.3) *** (**.*)	18 (0.9) 217 (2.1)	17 (2.1) 258 (3.7)	16 (1.1) 217 (2.0)	21 (1.8) 258 (3.5)
GENDER						
Male						
State	17 (1.1) 194 (2.6)	9 (0.8) 241 (4.4)	14 (1.0) 205 (2.7)	18 (1.2) 254 (2.9)	15 (1.0) 205 (2.2)	22 (1.0) 254 (2.4)
Nation	18 (0.9) 221 (2.1)	14 (0.9) 274 (2.8)	17 (1.0) 226 (1.9)	22 (0.7) 274 (1.9)	17 (0.9) 225 (1.8)	23 (0.9) 272 (1.7)
Female						
State	22 (1.4) 198 (2.7)	10 (0.8) 246 (3.3)	18 (1.1) 205 (2.7)	17 (1.1) 254 (3.1)	14 (1.2) 209 (2.6)	22 (1.3) 253 (2.7)
Nation	24 (1.0) 219 (1.9)	17 (0.7) 277 (2.3)	20 (0.7) 223 (1.9)	24 (1.0) 278 (1.9)	16 (0.8) 221 (2.0)	22 (0.7) 269 (1.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep
1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A33 (continued)

Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent Watching Television Each Day

	Four to Five Hours		Six Hours or More	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	19 (1.0) 205 (1.7)	29 (1.0) 246 (1.4)	31 (1.6) 194 (1.5)	21 (1.0) 230 (2.0)
Nation	22 (0.8) 219 (1.3)	26 (0.7) 260 (1.1)	22 (0.8) 203 (1.2)	13 (0.4) 243 (1.5)
RACE/ ETHNICITY				
White				
State	20 (1.3) 219 (1.4)	27 (1.2) 261 (1.8)	18 (1.4) 211 (2.2)	10 (0.9) 250 (3.6)
Nation	22 (1.0) 226 (1.4)	24 (0.8) 269 (1.3)	16 (0.9) 215 (1.6)	8 (0.3) 261 (2.3)
Black				
State	18 (1.4) 194 (2.4)	32 (1.4) 234 (1.9)	40 (2.4) 189 (1.6)	33 (1.8) 225 (2.0)
Nation	19 (1.5) 196 (2.5)	33 (1.5) 240 (1.9)	45 (2.1) 189 (2.0)	33 (1.6) 227 (2.3)
Hispanic				
State	17 (3.0) *** (**.*)	25 (3.9) *** (**.*)	36 (3.1) *** (**.*)	34 (4.4) *** (**.*)
Nation	21 (1.2) 201 (2.9)	27 (1.6) 247 (2.6)	30 (1.7) 190 (1.8)	18 (1.3) 224 (2.6)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY				
Disadv. urban				
State	20 (3.8)! *** (**.*)	33 (4.6)! *** (**.*)	41 (5.6)! *** (**.*)	27 (4.6)! *** (**.*)
Nation	21 (1.9) 200 (3.7)	32 (1.5) 243 (2.8)	39 (2.9) 187 (3.1)	26 (1.9) 227 (3.4)
Extreme rural				
State	21 (3.6) 207 (5.4)!	26 (2.0)! 246 (6.4)!	25 (3.1) 195 (5.3)!	23 (4.3)! 234 (5.7)!
Nation	25 (2.3) 222 (3.2)	30 (2.1)! 261 (4.0)!	18 (2.6) 201 (4.5)!	11 (2.2)! 243 (9.2)!
Other				
State	18 (1.1) 205 (2.0)	29 (1.1) 246 (1.7)	32 (1.9) 194 (1.7)	22 (1.3) 230 (2.5)
Nation	22 (0.9) 221 (1.7)	25 (0.8) 262 (1.3)	22 (1.0) 205 (1.4)	13 (0.6) 246 (2.1)

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THE NATION'S REPORT CARD naep

1992 Trial State Assessment

TABLE A33 (continued) | Students' Reports on the Amount of Time Spent Watching Television Each Day

	Four to Five Hours		Six Hours or More	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL				
State	19 (1.0) 205 (1.7)	29 (1.0) 246 (1.4)	31 (1.6) 194 (1.5)	21 (1.0) 230 (2.0)
Nation	22 (0.8) 219 (1.3)	26 (0.7) 260 (1.1)	22 (0.8) 203 (1.2)	13 (0.4) 243 (1.5)
PARENTS' EDUCATION				
College grad				
State	17 (1.3) 210 (2.7)	31 (1.5) 253 (2.2)	33 (2.1) 196 (1.9)	17 (1.6) 232 (3.3)
Nation	20 (1.1) 225 (2.2)	21 (0.9) 271 (2.1)	18 (1.2) 206 (2.1)	10 (0.6) 248 (3.0)
Some college				
State	19 (3.1) *** (**.*)	29 (2.3) 257 (3.1)	28 (3.6) *** (**.*)	18 (1.9) 242 (4.5)
Nation	25 (2.0) 221 (3.5)	27 (1.3) 266 (2.0)	23 (2.0) 210 (4.0)	12 (1.0) 251 (3.7)
HS graduate				
State	20 (1.8) 203 (3.2)	28 (1.5) 239 (2.9)	29 (2.8) 192 (3.8)	25 (2.1) 226 (2.5)
Nation	24 (2.6) 218 (3.2)	29 (1.3) 254 (2.3)	26 (2.1) 200 (3.3)	16 (1.3) 238 (2.6)
HS non-grad				
State	24 (2.8) *** (**.*)	30 (2.8) 234 (3.3)	29 (2.9) 194 (4.3)	25 (2.7) 229 (3.7)
Nation	21 (2.2) *** (**.*)	31 (1.7) 245 (2.2)	29 (4.0) 195 (4.3)	18 (1.7) 235 (5.4)
Don't know				
State	19 (1.8) 202 (2.9)	25 (3.1) *** (**.*)	31 (2.1) 193 (2.1)	33 (3.0) 224 (4.7)
Nation	22 (1.1) 216 (1.7)	33 (2.4) 252 (2.7)	24 (1.0) 201 (1.4)	20 (2.1) 237 (3.4)
GENDER				
Male				
State	20 (1.4) 203 (2.0)	31 (1.5) 246 (2.6)	34 (1.9) 194 (2.0)	20 (1.6) 236 (2.6)
Nation	22 (1.0) 220 (1.5)	26 (1.1) 260 (1.5)	26 (1.2) 205 (1.6)	15 (0.6) 246 (2.3)
Female				
State	18 (1.3) 206 (2.3)	27 (1.4) 246 (1.7)	28 (1.7) 194 (2.0)	23 (1.2) 225 (2.2)
Nation	22 (1.0) 218 (1.8)	26 (1.0) 261 (1.4)	18 (0.9) 199 (1.6)	11 (0.7) 237 (2.1)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A34 | Eighth-Grade Students' Reports on the Number of Days of School Missed

	None	One or Two Days	Three Days or More
	Grade 8	Grade 8	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**	**Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency**
TOTAL			
State	49 (0.9)	31 (1.0)	20 (0.9)
	248 (1.1)	248 (2.0)	237 (1.8)
Nation	42 (1.0)	34 (0.9)	23 (0.6)
	271 (1.1)	268 (1.1)	257 (1.4)
RACE/ ETHNICITY			
White			
State	43 (1.5)	36 (1.1)	21 (1.5)
	267 (1.5)	263 (2.2)	252 (2.0)
Nation	42 (1.3)	36 (1.1)	22 (0.9)
	280 (1.2)	278 (1.2)	268 (1.6)
Black			
State	56 (1.5)	26 (1.4)	19 (1.4)
	234 (1.3)	228 (2.9)	221 (2.1)
Nation	45 (1.9)	32 (1.5)	23 (1.4)
	241 (1.6)	237 (2.2)	229 (2.4)
Hispanic			
State	46 (2.9)	32 (3.6)	22 (3.6)
	224 (4.5)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	35 (2.2)	33 (1.8)	31 (2.2)
	251 (2.5)	247 (2.7)	236 (2.4)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY			
Disadv. urban			
State	50 (3.5)!	23 (2.3)!	27 (3.7)!
	245 (4.9)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	36 (2.5)	33 (2.4)	31 (2.2)
	246 (2.9)	239 (3.6)	231 (2.9)
Extreme rural			
State	53 (3.6)!	32 (2.5)!	14 (1.6)!
	250 (4.1)!	241 (4.4)!	*** (**.*)
Nation	48 (2.2)!	32 (1.9)!	20 (2.2)!
	273 (4.8)!	266 (5.0)!	256 (5.9)!
Other			
State	49 (1.2)	31 (1.1)	21 (1.2)
	247 (1.5)	248 (2.6)	237 (2.2)
Nation	42 (1.3)	35 (1.1)	23 (0.8)
	271 (1.4)	270 (1.4)	260 (1.3)

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TABLE A34 (continued)

Eighth-Grade Students' Reports on the Number of Days of School Missed

	None	One or Two Days	Three Days or More
	Grade 8	Grade 8	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency
TOTAL			
State	49 (0.9) 248 (1.1)	31 (1.0) 248 (2.0)	20 (0.9) 237 (1.6)
Nation	42 (1.0) 271 (1.1)	34 (0.9) 268 (1.1)	23 (0.6) 257 (1.4)
PARENTS' EDUCATION			
College grad			
State	54 (1.4) 255 (1.9)	32 (1.7) 257 (2.7)	14 (1.1) 246 (3.3)
Nation	45 (1.2) 281 (1.9)	34 (1.2) 280 (1.5)	20 (0.9) 271 (2.2)
Some college			
State	46 (2.8) 260 (2.7)	32 (1.9) 253 (2.7)	22 (2.7) 249 (4.2)
Nation	42 (2.0) 273 (1.8)	36 (1.8) 272 (2.0)	21 (1.5) 260 (3.0)
HS graduate			
State	48 (2.0) 240 (1.7)	30 (1.7) 243 (2.6)	22 (1.5) 230 (3.1)
Nation	41 (1.3) 261 (2.0)	35 (1.5) 258 (1.9)	24 (1.1) 246 (2.0)
HS non-grad			
State	38 (2.8) 236 (3.0)	33 (2.7) 235 (4.0)	29 (2.8) 230 (3.7)
Nation	34 (2.0) 250 (2.9)	34 (2.4) 249 (3.7)	32 (2.3) 245 (3.5)
Don't know			
State	50 (3.6) 233 (4.1)	26 (3.2) *** (***)	24 (2.9) *** (***)
Nation	41 (2.5) 258 (2.4)	29 (2.6) 252 (3.6)	30 (2.8) 242 (2.9)
GENDER			
Male			
State	52 (1.4) 249 (1.6)	31 (1.4) 249 (2.7)	17 (1.0) 237 (2.6)
Nation	45 (1.1) 271 (1.3)	33 (0.9) 267 (1.6)	22 (0.8) 256 (2.0)
Female			
State	46 (1.3) 247 (1.7)	31 (1.2) 247 (2.2)	23 (1.2) 236 (2.1)
Nation	39 (1.3) 271 (1.5)	35 (1.2) 270 (1.2)	25 (0.8) 257 (1.8)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

THE NATION'S REPORT CARD
naep
1992
Trial State Assessment

TABLE A35 | Students' Positive Perceptions and Attitudes Toward Mathematics

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided, Disagree, Strongly Disagree	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	--- (--.-)	36 (1.2)	78 (0.8)	48 (0.9)	22 (0.8)	17 (0.9)
	--- (--.-)	252 (1.5)	204 (1.0)	244 (1.4)	187 (1.7)	238 (2.1)
Nation	--- (--.-)	32 (0.8)	80 (0.6)	48 (0.8)	20 (0.6)	20 (0.6)
	--- (--.-)	276 (1.2)	222 (0.9)	266 (1.0)	201 (1.2)	255 (1.6)
RACE/ ETHNICITY						
White						
State	--- (--.-)	32 (1.7)	80 (1.4)	48 (1.4)	20 (1.4)	19 (1.3)
	--- (--.-)	270 (2.0)	220 (1.2)	261 (1.7)	207 (2.5)	253 (2.4)
Nation	--- (--.-)	32 (1.0)	82 (0.8)	48 (0.9)	18 (0.8)	21 (0.7)
	--- (--.-)	285 (1.2)	230 (1.1)	275 (1.2)	211 (1.6)	265 (1.8)
Black						
State	--- (--.-)	39 (1.8)	76 (1.3)	46 (1.4)	24 (1.3)	15 (1.0)
	--- (--.-)	237 (1.6)	193 (1.3)	228 (1.8)	175 (1.9)	218 (2.7)
Nation	--- (--.-)	36 (1.7)	77 (1.5)	45 (2.0)	23 (1.5)	18 (1.5)
	--- (--.-)	245 (2.2)	185 (1.5)	236 (1.9)	178 (2.0)	223 (3.2)
Hispanic						
State	--- (--.-)	32 (4.0)	74 (2.7)	51 (4.5)	26 (2.7)	17 (3.1)
	--- (--.-)	*** (**.*)	190 (2.8)	221 (4.1)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	--- (--.-)	28 (1.4)	76 (1.5)	49 (2.0)	24 (1.5)	23 (1.8)
	--- (--.-)	260 (2.1)	204 (1.4)	244 (1.7)	186 (2.3)	231 (2.7)
TYPE OF COMMUNITY						
Disadv. urban						
State	--- (--.-)	43 (2.6)!	79 (3.2)!	45 (2.9)!	21 (3.2)!	12 (1.6)!
	--- (--.-)	246 (4.4)!	194 (3.2)!	240 (5.8)!	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	--- (--.-)	31 (2.1)	75 (1.9)	48 (2.7)	25 (1.9)	21 (2.1)
	--- (--.-)	249 (3.6)	197 (3.1)	239 (3.6)	182 (3.2)	226 (3.8)
Extreme rural						
State	--- (--.-)	33 (5.2)!	77 (3.8)	45 (3.4)!	23 (3.8)	23 (4.4)!
	--- (--.-)	253 (5.5)!	210 (4.0)!	241 (4.4)!	187 (6.6)!	240 (4.1)!
Nation	--- (--.-)	32 (3.4)!	78 (2.5)	46 (2.7)!	22 (2.5)	22 (1.8)!
	--- (--.-)	277 (6.7)!	221 (4.0)	267 (4.7)!	199 (3.4)!	253 (4.1)!
Other						
State	--- (--.-)	35 (1.3)	77 (0.8)	48 (1.0)	23 (0.8)	17 (1.0)
	--- (--.-)	251 (2.1)	204 (1.2)	244 (1.8)	187 (1.9)	237 (2.6)
Nation	--- (--.-)	32 (1.1)	81 (0.7)	48 (0.9)	19 (0.7)	20 (0.7)
	--- (--.-)	276 (1.4)	222 (1.0)	267 (1.2)	204 (1.5)	258 (1.9)

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TABLE A35 (continued)

Students' Positive Perceptions and Attitudes Toward Mathematics

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Undecided, Disagree, Strongly Disagree	
	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8	Grade 4	Grade 8
	Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency		Percentage of Students and Average Math Proficiency	
TOTAL						
State	--- (--.-)	36 (1.2)	78 (0.8)	48 (0.9)	22 (0.8)	17 (0.9)
	--- (--.-)	252 (1.5)	204 (1.0)	244 (1.4)	187 (1.7)	238 (2.1)
Nation	--- (--.-)	32 (0.8)	80 (0.6)	48 (0.8)	20 (0.6)	20 (0.6)
	--- (--.-)	276 (1.2)	222 (0.9)	266 (1.0)	201 (1.2)	255 (1.6)
PARENTS' EDUCATION						
College grad.						
State	--- (--.-)	38 (1.9)	82 (1.3)	44 (1.4)	18 (1.3)	18 (1.3)
	--- (--.-)	262 (2.6)	208 (1.5)	252 (1.9)	189 (3.0)	242 (2.9)
Nation	--- (--.-)	35 (1.2)	84 (0.9)	47 (1.1)	16 (0.9)	18 (0.8)
	--- (--.-)	286 (1.7)	228 (1.2)	277 (1.7)	207 (2.6)	269 (2.4)
Some college						
State	--- (--.-)	40 (2.0)	83 (2.7)	48 (2.1)	17 (2.7)	13 (1.7)
	--- (--.-)	258 (2.9)	214 (3.2)	255 (2.5)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	--- (--.-)	32 (1.6)	84 (1.9)	50 (1.8)	16 (1.9)	19 (1.6)
	--- (--.-)	278 (2.3)	226 (1.8)	269 (2.0)	205 (4.5)	260 (3.0)
HS graduate						
State	--- (--.-)	37 (2.0)	76 (2.3)	48 (1.6)	24 (2.3)	15 (1.2)
	--- (--.-)	243 (2.2)	201 (2.4)	237 (2.1)	185 (3.5)	236 (3.5)
Nation	--- (--.-)	31 (1.3)	81 (1.7)	48 (1.5)	19 (1.7)	21 (0.9)
	--- (--.-)	264 (2.0)	216 (1.9)	255 (1.7)	200 (3.3)	247 (2.5)
HS non-grad.						
State	--- (--.-)	28 (2.6)	76 (2.9)	54 (2.8)	24 (2.9)	18 (2.7)
	--- (--.-)	237 (2.2)	197 (2.5)	235 (2.6)	*** (**.*)	*** (**.*)
Nation	--- (--.-)	28 (2.5)	71 (3.3)	46 (2.4)	29 (3.3)	26 (2.0)
	--- (--.-)	257 (3.6)	208 (2.5)	250 (2.3)	191 (4.6)	237 (2.6)
Don't know						
State	--- (--.-)	24 (3.4)	73 (1.6)	52 (3.4)	27 (1.6)	24 (3.0)
	--- (--.-)	*** (**.*)	201 (1.5)	230 (4.2)	187 (2.6)	*** (**.*)
Nation	--- (--.-)	26 (2.2)	77 (1.1)	48 (2.2)	23 (1.1)	26 (1.6)
	--- (--.-)	263 (3.1)	216 (1.2)	251 (2.1)	198 (1.7)	242 (3.6)
GENDER						
Male						
State	--- (--.-)	34 (1.7)	76 (1.1)	47 (1.5)	24 (1.1)	19 (1.1)
	--- (--.-)	254 (2.1)	203 (1.2)	246 (1.8)	186 (2.0)	239 (3.3)
Nation	--- (--.-)	32 (1.2)	80 (0.7)	48 (0.9)	20 (0.7)	21 (0.9)
	--- (--.-)	276 (1.6)	223 (0.9)	265 (1.3)	201 (1.8)	255 (2.0)
Female						
State	--- (--.-)	37 (1.4)	79 (1.1)	48 (1.2)	21 (1.1)	15 (1.2)
	--- (--.-)	250 (1.7)	205 (1.3)	242 (1.6)	188 (2.4)	236 (2.4)
Nation	--- (--.-)	32 (1.0)	81 (0.9)	47 (1.1)	19 (0.9)	20 (0.7)
	--- (--.-)	275 (1.6)	220 (1.2)	266 (1.3)	201 (1.7)	256 (2.5)

The NAEP mathematics scale ranges from 0 to 500. The standard errors of the statistics appear in parentheses. It can be said with about 95 percent confidence that, for each population of interest, the value for the entire population is within ± 2 standard errors of the estimate for the sample. In comparing two estimates, one must use the standard error of the difference (see the Procedural Appendix for details). --- "Strongly Agree" and "Strongly Disagree" were not response choices for Grade 4. A "perception index" of 1 represents very positive perceptions toward mathematics and a "perception index" of 3 represents uncertain or negative perceptions toward mathematics. ! Interpret with caution -- the nature of the sample does not allow accurate determination of the variability of this statistic. *** Sample size is insufficient to permit a reliable estimate (fewer than 62 students).

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The design, development, analysis, and reporting of the 1992 Trial State Assessment was a continuation of the collaborative effort that began in 1989 among staff from State Education Agencies, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), Educational Testing Service (ETS), Westat, and National Computer Systems (NCS). The Trial State Assessment Program continued to benefit from the contributions of hundreds of individuals at the state and local levels -- Governors, Chief State School Officers, State and District Test Directors, State Coordinators, and district administrators -- who provided their wisdom, experience, and hard work.

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Under the NAEP contract to ETS, Archie Lapointe served as the executive director and Ina Mullis as the project director. John Barone managed the data analysis activities; Jules Goodison, the operational aspects; Chancey Jones and Jeff Haberstroh, test development; Kent Ashworth, information services; and John Olson, technical assistance and state services. Statistical and psychometric activities were led by John Mazzeo, with consultation from Eugene Johnson. Sampling and data collection activities were carried out by Westat under the supervision of Renee Slobasky, Keith Rust, and Nancy Caldwell. Printing, distribution, scoring, and processing of the materials were conducted by NCS, under the direction of John O'Neill and Judy Moyer.

The large number of states and territories participating in the Trial State Assessment provided many challenges, including the need to develop different reports, customized for each of the 44 participating jurisdictions based on its characteristics and the results of its assessed students. To meet this challenge, a computerized report generation system was employed that created text, tables, and graphics for each jurisdiction's unique report. This system was designed to take advantage of mainframe computer speed and accuracy for the data computations, interfaced with high-quality text formatting and graphical output procedures. Jennifer Nelson created the system and led the computer-based development of the report with the able assistance of Laura Jerry. John Mazzeo oversaw the analyses for the reports. John Ferris, David Freund, Bruce Kaplan, Edward Kulick, Phillip Leung, Spencer Swinton, and Hua Chang collaborated to generate the data, conduct the analyses, and check the results. They were assisted by Drew Bowker, Fai Fong, Craig Pizzuti, and Ira Sample. Al Rogers developed and generated the maps.

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